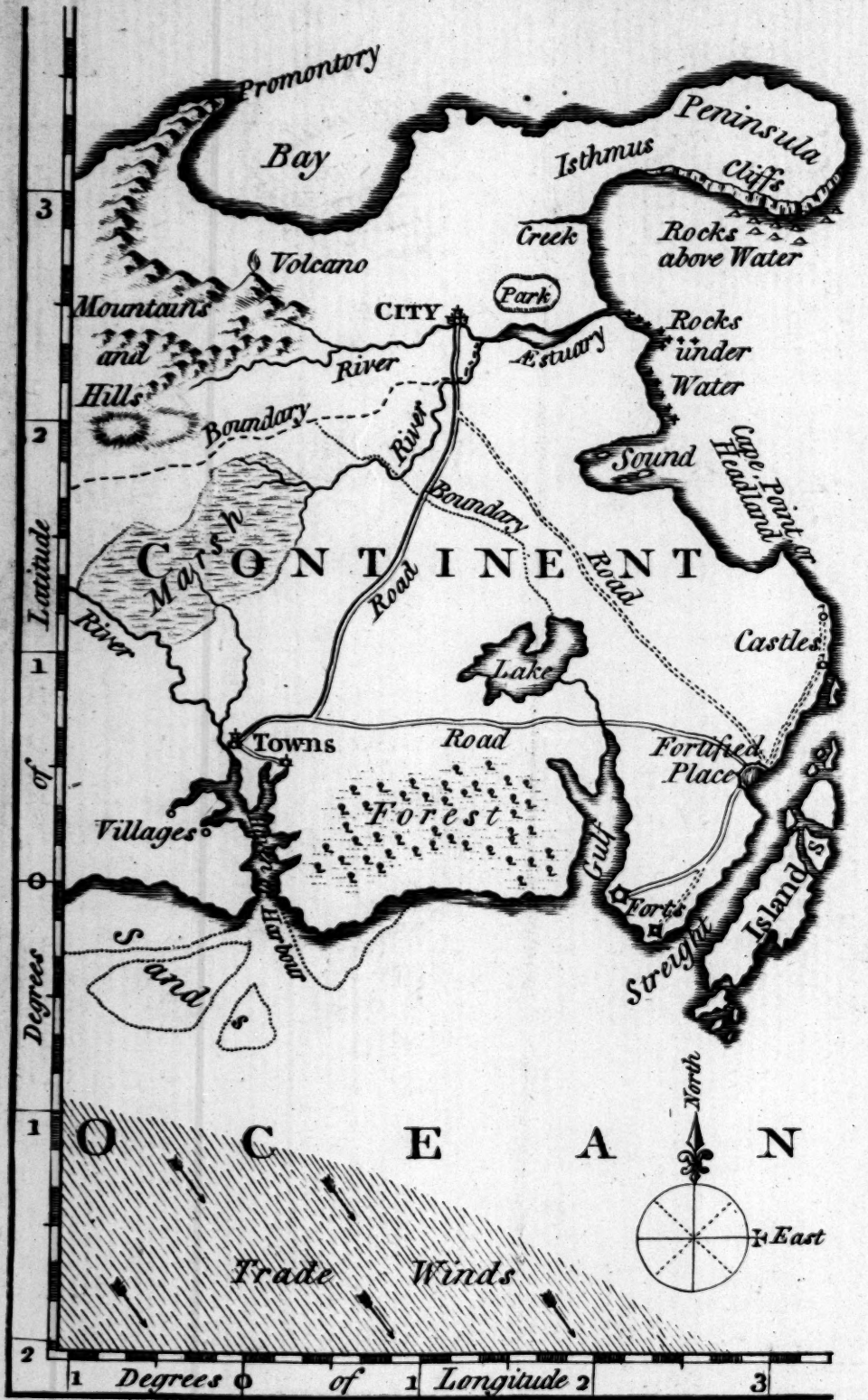
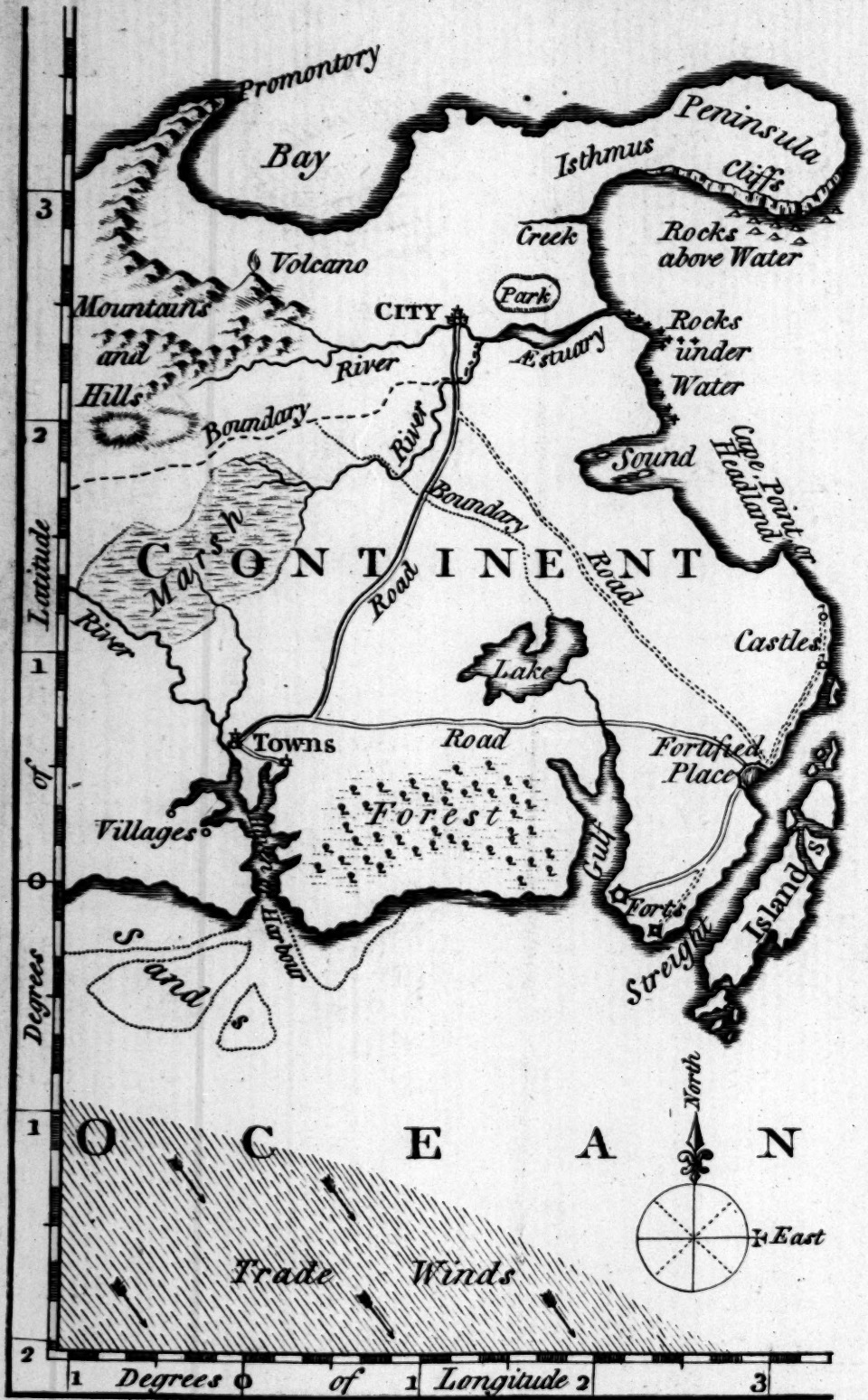


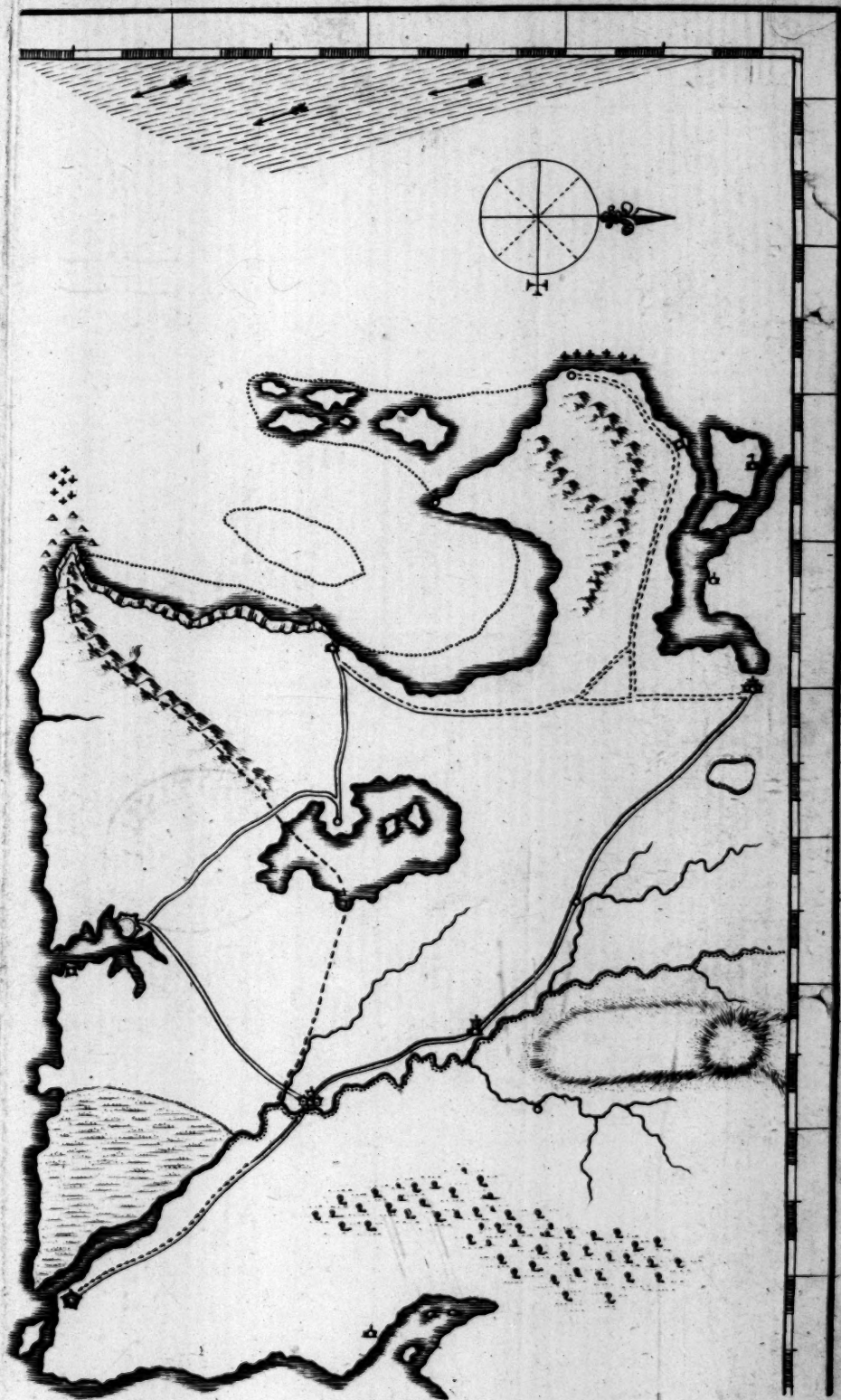
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GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS & FIGURES Exemplified. Plate I.



GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS & FIGURES Exemplified . Plate II



London. Published by J. Johnson. Dec^r. 15 1790.

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O R,

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A N D

A TABLE of the LATITUDE and LONGITUDE of the most remarkable Places mentioned in this Work.

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b
S

T H E
P R E F A C E.

A Book for the purpose of teaching Children Geography has long been wanted ; the pieces which have been published with that view, either not being sufficiently concise, or familiar, for juvenile capacities and memories.

CHILDREN generally possess more memory than judgment : the latter therefore should be improved by the former. To effect which is the principal aim of the present epitome. The memories of children are assisted by intelligible and short questions, which often suggest proper answers to their recollection.

a 2

lection. It has been the aim throughout this work, to render the brevity as well as perspicuity of the question the means of directing the child to return the answer, which is likewise expressed in such familiar terms as may suit the weakest memory, and yet please and instruct those of a more prompt genius.

This outline may likewise be useful even to those of riper years; for there are many, who, though they have had a good general education, are ignorant even of the first rudiments of this science; however, as it requires but little application, and depends more on the eyes and memory than on the judgment, it may be easily attained, even without the assistance of a master, as we shall shew hereafter.

The

The least propensity to learning, by the help of this short treatise, will be sufficient to acquire a general idea of the science. Young ladies, in two months time, may be instructed in the rudiments of Geography, and be able to give a pertinent answer to a question, that they would blush if they were unable to resolve.

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The following maps, which may be purchased at a small expence, will be sufficient to instruct them, and render this tract easy and intelligible, viz.

I. A MAP OF THE WORLD.

II. EUROPE.

III. ASIA.

- III. ASIA.
- IV. AFRICA.
- V. NORTH-AMERICA.
- VI. THE WEST-INDIES.
- VII. SOUTH-AMERICA.
- VIII. ENGLAND.
- IX. SCOTLAND.
- X. IRELAND.

CHILDREN, wherever born or bred, should have a map of their own nation, and study that before any other. And in order to their more speedy improvement, the master should assist his pupil in finding out, upon the map, the particular place which each lesson treats of, and at a future time examine him as to his recollection of what he has learned, in order to fix his attention, and that he may retain the facts.

It is highly necessary, that the different parts of each of these maps should be distinguished

tinguished by different colours, or at least by points or lines. And that the scholar be thoroughly acquainted with the plate of *geographical terms* prefixed to this book, a duplicate of which is given, without explanations, to assist the teacher in examining his pupils.

The indulgence of the public to this short treatise, has been sufficiently evident by the sale of fifteen large impressions. The Editor, therefore, not only thinks it incumbent upon him to acknowledge the distinguishing favour, but to use his utmost endeavour to render this edition essentially superior to any former one, which, he flattered himself, could not be better effected than by carefully revising the whole, and making such alterations and additions as appeared necessary, and have been furnished by late and authentic discoveries. The tables of the Latitude and Longitude of places, are in this edition

edition carefully compared with those published by *Dr. Maskelyne*, Astronomer Royal, the actual observations collected by Major Rennel, respecting the East Indies, and in every part of the globe, by the latest, the best assisted, and most accurate observers.

To conclude: As this work may fall into the hands of some who have not leisure to attend the usual hours appointed for schools, the Author has pointed out to such, a method of learning Geography without a master.

How

How to learn GEOGRAPHY without a Master.

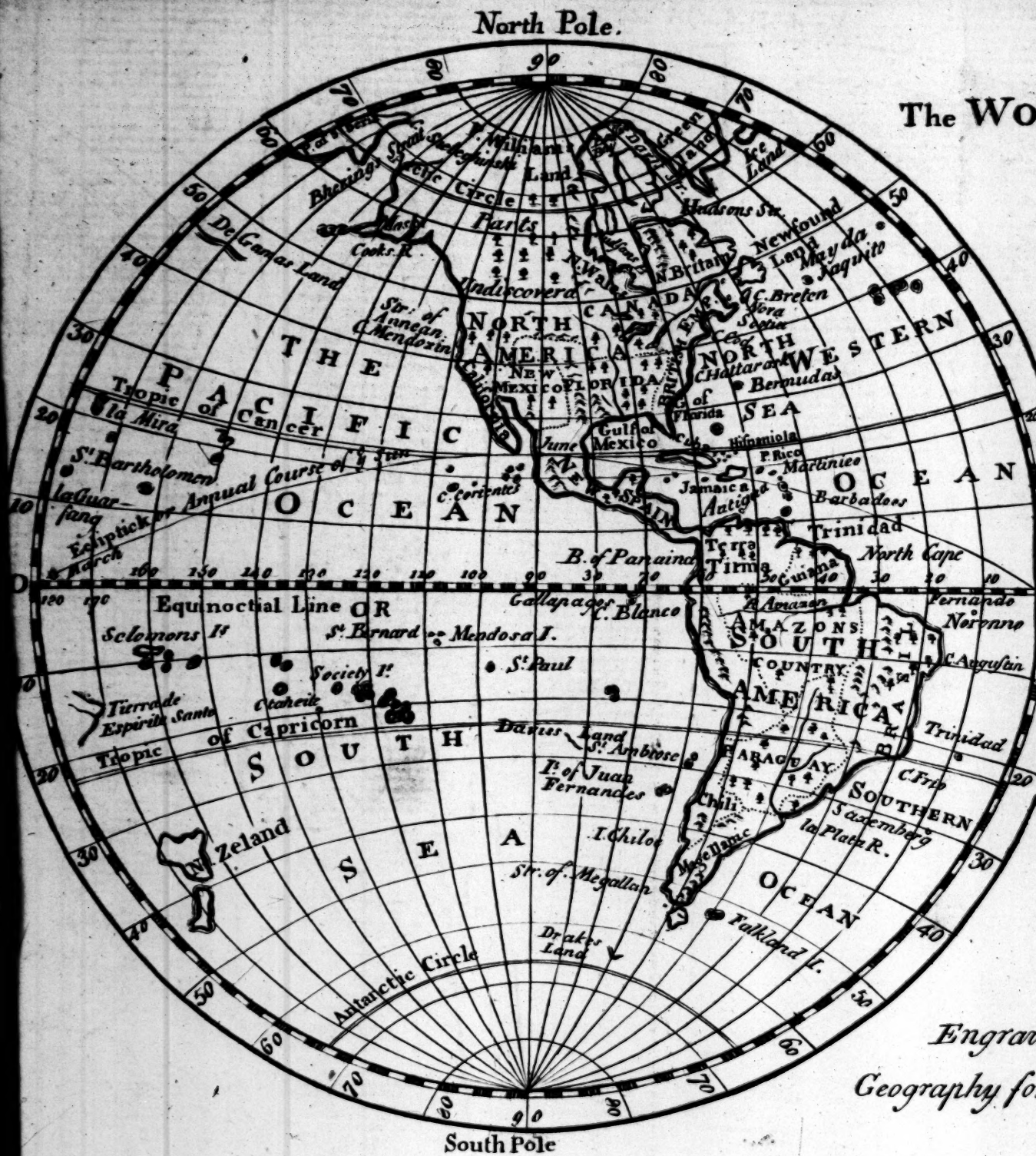
WHOEVER desires to learn Geography, must be provided with a set of maps, and after reading over each lesson in the book, he should be very exact in finding out, in the map, the several places mentioned in the lesson, and, thus by reading the lessons over several times, and always comparing the book with the maps, any grown person may soon know the most remarkable places in the world, their situation, boundaries, &c. and will, by insensible degrees, remember the names of them, even without committing the lessons to memory, which is absolutely necessary for children to do, but may be thought too great a trouble by persons
arrived

arrived at years of maturity.—Now all this knowledge may be acquired in less time than three months, by allowing an hour every day to one lesson, as the whole is comprehended in only sixty-six lessons. Nor can such a method of passing an hour each day be considered as irksome and fatiguing, but on the contrary, as yielding an amusement highly rational and productive of lasting delight.

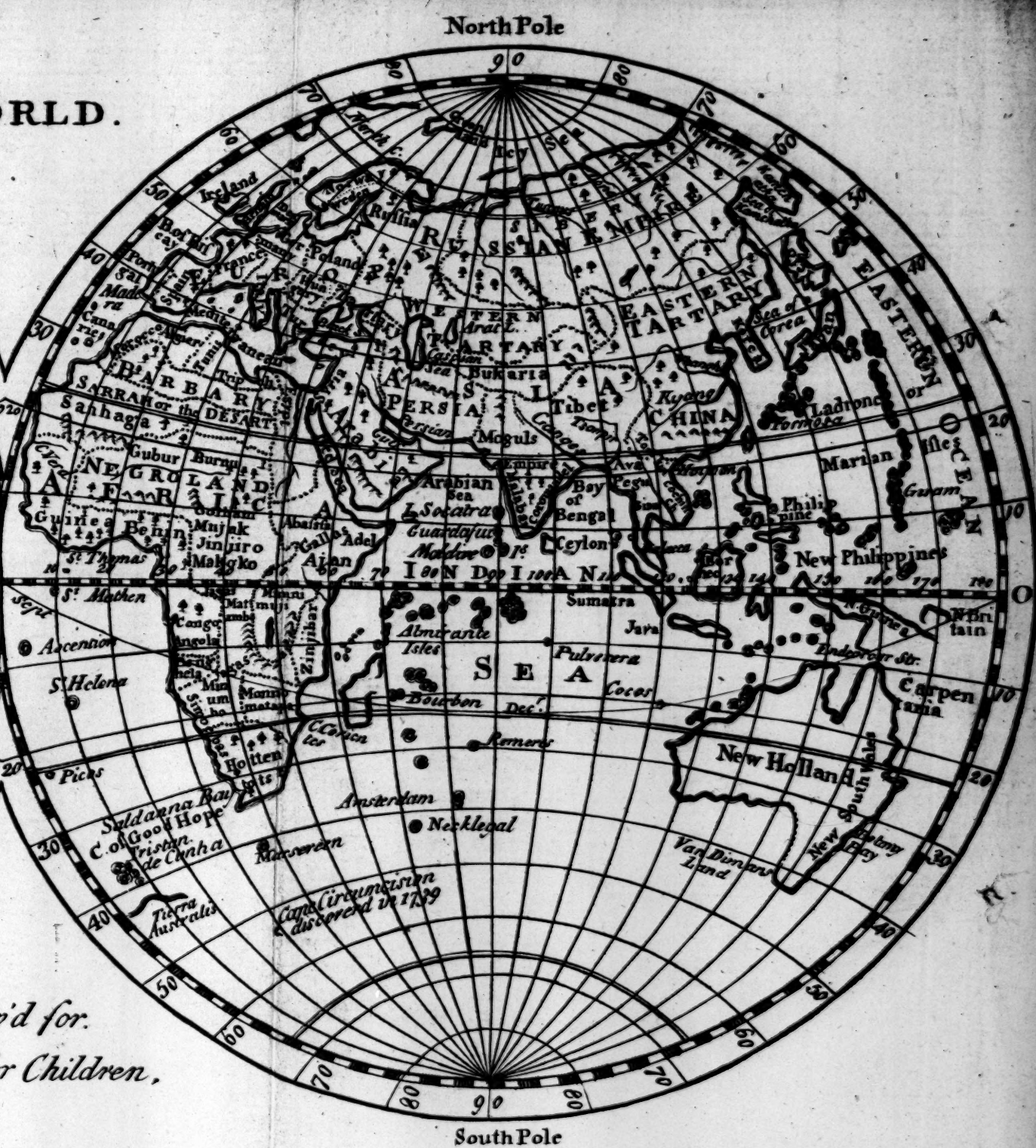
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The WORLD.



Engrav'd for.
Geography for Children.

GEOGRAPHY

F O R

C H I L D R E N.

LESSON I.

Of the World in general.

Question. WHAT is Geography?

Answer. Geography is a description of the whole globe of the earth, or known habitable world; together with all its parts, limits, situations, and other remarkable things relating thereto.

B

Q. What

Q. What are the chief constituent parts of the globe?

A. The whole globe is considered as a body of land and water.

Q. How is the land particularly distinguished in regard to its natural divisions and appearances?

A. Land is again divided into continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses and promontories?

Q. What is a Continent?

A. A continent is a great quantity of land that comprehends several regions and kingdoms, which are not interrupted or separated by seas: as Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

Q. What is an Island?

A. An island is a part of the earth environed round with water, as Britain, Ireland, Cuba, &c.

Q. What is a Peninsula?

A. A peninsula is a tract of land, almost encompassed round with water, and is joined to the main land by an isthmus; as the Morea in the Levant.

Q. What is an Isthmus?

A. An isthmus is a narrow neck of land, which joins a peninsula to the continent; as Corinth in Greece; in one instance, it joins two continents, viz. Darien in America.

Q. What is a Promontory?

A. A promontory is some high mountain which stretches itself into the sea, the utmost end of which is called a Cape, as the Capes of Good Hope, and Verde in Africa.

LESSON II.

Sequel of the World in general.

Q. How are the waters generally distinguished?

A. Into oceans, seas, straits, gulfs, bays, lakes, rivers, and creeks.

Q. What is an Ocean?

A. An ocean is a vast collection of waters, which overspreads a considerable part of the globe, and is bounded, in certain directions, by some of the great divisions of the earth.

Q. How many oceans are there?

A. Three; the Atlantic, the Indian, and the Pacific: the latter of which is now divided into North and South, and called the Northern and Southern Pacific Ocean.

Q. What is a Sea?

A. A sea is a body of water communicating with the ocean, by means of a strait, as the Mediterranean, the Baltic, Black and Red Seas.

Q. What is a Strait?

A. A strait is a part of the ocean, restrained within narrow bounds by land on either side, and opening a way to the sea, as the Straits of Gibraltar, the Hellespont, Malacca, Babel-mandell, &c.

Q. What is a Gulf?

A. A gulf is a part of an ocean or sea, which frequently runs up into the land

through narrow passages, which are called straits, as the Gulfs of Mexico, Venice, Persia, &c.

Q. What is a Bay?

A. A bay is an arm of the sea, coming up into the land, and terminating in a neck. It is a kind of lesser gulf, larger than a creek, and generally, though not necessarily, more extensive in the middle than it is at the entrance, which entrance is called the Mouth of the Bay; as the Bay of Biscay, Torbay, the Bay of Bengal, &c.

Q. What is a Lake?

A. A lake is a great natural reservoir of standing water; as the Lakes of Constance and Geneva, in Europe; Lake Superior, and many others in North America.

Q. What is a River?

A. A river is a body of water, rising in the land, and flowing into the sea, as the Thames, Tiber, Rhine, Nile, Euphrates, &c.

Q. What is a Creek?

A. A creek is a narrow part of the sea, or of a river, that goes but a little way into the land.

LESSON III.

Of the Divisions of the World.

Q. How is the earth generally divided by geographers?

A. Into four quarters, viz. EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA.

Q. Were

Q. Were all these parts known in ancient times?

A. No; the ancients knew only Europe, Asia, Africa, and only particular parts of those.

Q. How are these three parts called?

A. They are generally called the Old World, because known to the ancients.

Q. How do you call America?

A. It is called the New World, because lately discovered. It is also named the West Indies, to distinguish it from the East Indies.

Q. What part of the world was first inhabited?

A. Asia; where the first man was created. It is also the most illustrious part, because our Saviour was born there, and wrought in it the mystery of our redemption.

Q. Which is at this day the most renowned part of the world?

A. Europe, for the politeness of its manners, the policy of its governments, and the wisdom of its various laws.

Q. Are those advantages to be found in the other parts of the world?

A. In the farthermost or eastern part of Asia, the empire of China and the kingdom of Japan are better governed than the western parts of it. All the states of Africa are now barbarous; (although in the most ancient times Egypt was the most learned part of the world, and Carthage long afterward was highly renowned)

6 GEOGRAPHY FOR CHILDREN.

renowned) and, except what the Europeans possess in America, and the new American States, the rest is still savage and unpolished: the other parts are little known.

LESSON IV.

Of EUROPE in general.

Q. WHAT are the boundaries of Europe?

A. North, the Frozen sea; East, Russia in Asia, the river Don or Tanais, and the Black sea; South, the Mediterranean sea, which divides it from Africa; West, the Atlantic Ocean.

Q. What is the extent of Europe?

A. About three thousand miles from Cape North, in Lapland, to the most southern parts of Italy or Spain: and about two thousand five hundred from West to East; that is, from Cape Finesterre in Spain, to the river Don or Tanais.

Q. How is Europe divided?

A. First, into Northern; containing Greenland, Nova-Zembla, Iceland, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, and Russia.

Second, Middle; containing European Tartary, Poland, Prussia, Germany, Netherlands, British Isles, France, Switzerland, or Swisserland, Hungary, Transylvania, the northern part of Turkey in Europe, containing Walachia, Moldavia, and Romania.

Third,

Third, Southern ; containing Spain, Portugal, Italy, Dalmatia, Greece, the southern part of Turkey in Europe, and little Tartary.

Q. Are all these countries under the same form of government ?

A. Far otherwise ; some are monarchies, some republics or commonwealths, some aristocracies, and some of a mixt sort of government. The territories immediately held by the Pope are under ecclesiastical government.

Q. What is a Monarchy ?

A. A state in which the supreme authority is possessed by one person only, who governs by himself, or by his ministers ; as Spain, Portugal, Hungary, Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, and until very lately France.

Q. What is a Republic ?

A. A state in which the supreme power is lodged in many members chosen by the people to govern the rest ; as most of the thirteen cantons of Switzerland, and some small states in Italy.

Q. What is an Aristocracy ?

A. The form of government in which the supreme power is held by the nobility, or a few individuals. Such prevails in Venice, in some of the Swiss cantons, and at present in the Seven United Provinces, although the original establishment of these latter was that of a republic.

Q. What is a Mixt Government ?

B 4

A. A state

A. A state in which the authority of the sovereign is limited and restrained by laws enacted by the assembly of the states, as England, Germany, Poland, and at this time France.

LESSON V.

Continuation of EUROPE.

Q. WHICH are the capital cities of Northern Europe?

A. Copenhagen of Denmark; Bergen of Norway; Stockholm of Swedeland; Moscow and Petersburg of Russia.

Q. Which are the capital cities of Middle Europe?

A. Cracow of Poland, though their king's chief place of residence is Warsaw; Berlin of Prussia; London of the British Isles; Paris of France; Prague of Bohemia; and Presburg of Hungary.

Q. Why do you omit the capital city of Germany.

A. Germany is an empire composed of several independent states, each of which has its capital city; it is not possible therefore to determine which is the capital city of all Germany; but the election of an Emperor is generally made at Ratisbon.

Q. Have not the Low Countries a capital city also?

A. It

A. It cannot be determined, because the Low Countries are likewise composed of several republics, subject to different governments, of which each has its capital city; but the Hague is the place of residence for the foreign Ambassadors, and of the Stadtholder of the Seven United Provinces.

Q. Which are the capital cities of Southern Europe?

A. Madrid of Spain; Lisbon of Portugal; Rome of Italy; Constantinople of Turkey; and Cherson of Little Tartary.

Q. Which are the most considerable Islands of Europe?

A. In the Atlantic ocean, Great-Britain, Ireland, and Iceland; in the Mediterranean, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Majorca, Minorca, Candia, and the Islands of the Archipelago.

LESSON VI.

Sequel of EUROPE.

Q. How many seas encompass Europe?

A. Seven; the Mediterranean, the Atlantic ocean, the eastern extremity of which is called the German ocean; the North or Icy sea, the Baltic, the White sea, the Black Sea, and the Grecian sea, or Archipelago.

Q. Which are the chief rivers of Europe?

A. The Dwina, and the Don or Tanais, in Moscovy; the Danube, the Rhine, and the

10 GEOGRAPHY FOR CHILDREN.

Elbe in Germany ; the Vistula in Poland ; the Thames, Trent, and Severn in England ; the Loire, the Seine, the Rhone, and the Garonne in France ; the Ebro, the Tagus, and the Douro in Spain ; the Po and the Tiber in Italy.

Q. Which are the chief mountains in Europe ?

A. The Daara Field, between Norway and Sweden ; Mount Krapack, between Poland and Hungary ; the Pyrenean Mountains, between France and Spain ; the Alps, which divide France and Germany from Italy ; and the Apennines, which run through Italy from North to South.

Q. Are there any Fiery Mountains in Europe ?

A. Several : Mount Hecla in Iceland ; Vesuvius in the kingdom of Naples ; and Mount Etna in Sicily.

Q. Which are the chief Lakes of Europe ?

A. Ladoga and Onega in Russia ; that of Geneva, between Switzerland and Savoy ; the Lake of Constance, on the borders of Germany ; Lough Neagh in Ireland ; and that of Como, with Lake Major in Italy.

Q. Which are the chief Straits in Europe ?

A. The Sound in the Baltic ; the Channel betwixt Dover and Calais ; the Fare of Messina, betwixt Naples and Sicily ; the Straits of Gibraltar, between Spain and Africa ; and

those of the Dardanelles or Gallipoli, between Europe and Asia.

LESSON VII.

Of the BRITISH ISLANDS.

Q. WHICH are the British Islands?

A. Two large islands in the Western ocean, and several lesser; which compose an hereditary kingdom, called the kingdom of England, or Great Britain.

Q. Which are the two great Islands?

A. Great Britain, and Ireland, the latter of which has been during many ages subject to England.

Q. Into how many parts is Great Britain divided?

A. Into two; England and Scotland, which were heretofore two kingdoms, but have been united for many years.

Q. How were they united?

A. First under one king, after which they became one kingdom by an agreement settled between both countries, and called the Act of Union.

Q. When were they united under one king?

A. In 1603, King James VI. of Scotland, became by inheritance, and by the last will of Queen Elizabeth, the first of that name king of England.

Q. When were they united into one kingdom?

A. That union was brought about in 1707, in the reign of Queen Anne.

Q. Into how many parts is England divided?

A. Into two; England, properly so called, and the principality of Wales; anciently called Cambria.

Q. What are the boundaries of England?

A. Scotland to the north, the German ocean to the east, the British channel to the south, and St. George's, or the Irish channel, to the west.

Q. What is the extent of England?

A. Three hundred and twenty miles from north to south, viz. from Berwick upon Tweed to the Isle of Wight; and two hundred and eighty-five miles from east to west, viz. from the South Foreland in the county of Kent, to the Land's-end in Cornwall.

LESSON VIII.

Continuation of ENGLAND.

Q. FROM whence is the name England derived?

A. From the Anglo Saxons, who invaded it from Saxony, about the year of Christ 450.

Q. What names had it before?

A. It

A. It was called Britain from the Britons, into ancient inhabitants; and Albion, from its white cliffs.

Q. Which are its chief rivers?

A. The Thames, the Severn, and the Trent.

Q. What is the course of the Thames?

A. Its source is in Gloucestershire, under the name of Isis, but receiving the Thame below Oxford, it is then called Thames, in Latin Tamisis, both names being joined into one, and running to London proceeds to the German ocean.

Q. What is the course of the Severn?

A. It rises in Montgomeryshire in Wales, runs to Shrewsbury, Worcester, Gloucester, and from thence into the Irish Sea, by Bristol Channel.

Q. What is the course of the Trent?

A. It rises in Staffordshire, and flows eastward through the counties of Derby, Nottingham and Lincoln, discharging itself into the Humber, which is not properly a river, but rather an arm of the sea, which receives many streams.

Q. What are the chief excellencies of England?

A. The mildness of the air, fertility of the soil, wholesomeness of its waters, richness of its mines, flourishing manufactures, and extensive commerce.

Q. What is the government of England?

A. Eng-

14 GEOGRAPHY FOR CHILDREN.

A. England is governed by the King, Lords, and Commons.

Q. How does it appear?

A. By the King, in whose name all deeds run; and by the parliament, which prepares all the laws, and is composed of a House of Lords, and a House of Commons, which last are chosen by, and are the representatives of, the people.

Q. What is the religion of England?

A. The religion by law established is the episcopal protestant, governed by archbishops and bishops, under the king, who is at the head of it.

Q. What religions are tolerated by law?

A. All protestants are tolerated by law in the exercise of their religion, and maintained in their properties: and Roman catholics are now relieved from many restrictions which were laid upon them.

N. B. "It is very convenient to set a day
" apart for rehearsal of the foregoing six
" lessons, and to do the same after every
" sixth lesson. The master must always
" remember to shew to the children, in
" the map, the places referred to; and
" to make the children also point out
" those places."

LESSON

LESSON IX.

Continuation of ENGLAND.

Q. How many archbishops and bishops are there in England?

A. Two archbishops, and twenty-five bishops.

Q. Who are the two archbishops?

A. Canterbury, who is stiled primate of all England; and York, who is stiled primate of England.

Q. How many suffragans* hath each archbishop?

A. Canterbury has twenty-one; York only four.

Q. Name the suffragans of Canterbury.

A. London, Winchester, Rochester, Salisbury, Ely, Oxford, Lincoln, Norwich, Chichester, Exeter, Hereford, Peterborough, Bristol, Bath and Wells, Litchfield and Coventry, Gloucester, Worcester, and in Wales, St. David's, Llandaff, St. Asaph, and Bangor.

Q. Name the suffragans of York.

A. Durham, Chester, Carlisle, and the bishop of the Isle of Man.

Q. Do all the bishops sit in the house of Peers?

A. All except the bishop of Man.

Q. What rank have the archbishops?

* A suffragan is a bishop, considered as subject to his metropolitan or archbishop.

A. Can-

A. Canterbury, next to the princes of the blood, above all other peers, and above all the officers of the crown: York has also the same rank, except his giving-place to Canterbury, and to the Lord Chancellor.

Q. What rank have the Bishops?

A. Above all lay barons: and amongst themselves London is first, Durham second, Winchester third: the rest take place according to the time of their being made bishops.

Q. What are the chief Islands of England?

A. Wight, Anglesea, Man, Scilly, Jersey, and Guernsey.

Q. How many counties and shires are there in England?

A. Fifty-two; of which forty are in England, properly so called, and twelve in Wales.

LESSON X.

Continuation of ENGLAND.

Q. How are the forty English counties divided?

A. There are six in the North, eighteen middle counties, six in the East, six in the South, and four which are called the West of England.

Q. Which are the counties in the North?

A. Nor-

A. Northumberland (1), Cumberland (2), Westmoreland (3), the bishopric of Durham (4), Yorkshire (5), Lancashire (6).

Q. Which are the chief towns of Northumberland?

A. Newcastle upon Tyne, Shields, Morpeth, Wooller, Rothbury, Alnwick, Tyne-mouth, and Hexham.

Q. What Islands belong to that county?

A. Coquet and Holy Island.

Q. Which is Berwick upon Tweed?

A. It was heretofore part of a Scotch province, but is now part of England, generally mentioned by itself.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Cumberland?

A. Carlisle,

(1) On the borders of Scotland, is 70 miles long from N. to S. and 50 broad from E. to W. sends eight members to parliament, has 460 parishes, and 12 market-towns.

(2) On the borders of Scotland, is 70 miles long, and about 50 broad, sends six members to parliament, has 19 parishes, and 14 market-towns.

(3) West of Cumberland, is 40 miles long from N. to S. and 42 broad, sends four members to parliament, has 26 parishes and 8 market-towns.

(4) A maritime county, the form is triangular, each side about 23 miles, sends four members to parliament, has 113 parishes, and 7 market-towns.

(5) The largest county in England, in form of a square of 80 miles each side, sends 30 members to parliament, has 563 parishes, and 54 market-towns.

(6) A maritime county, west of Yorkshire, is 72 miles long from N. to S. and 40 miles where broadest, sends 14 members to parliament, has 63 parishes, and 27 market-towns.

A. Carlisle, Longtown, Brampton, Workington, Wigton, Whitehaven, Cockermouth, Ireby, Ravenglas, and Penrith.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Westmoreland?

A. Kendal, Appleby, Brough, Orton, Ambleside, Kirby-Lonsdale, and the small seaport of Milthorpe.

Q. What are the chief towns of the bishoprick of Durham?

A. Durham, Sunderland, Stanhope, Darlington, Hartlepool, Auckland, South Shields, and Stockton upon Teese.

Q. Describe Yorkshire.

A. It is the largest county in England, and therefore divided into three parts; the North Riding, the East Riding, and the West Riding: York is the capital of the whole county.

Q. What are the chief towns of the North Riding of Yorkshire?

A. Whitby, Scarborough, Richmond upon the Swale, Gisborough, and Stokesly.

Q. What are the chief towns of the East Riding?

A. Kingston upon Hull, Beverley, Hornsey, Frodingham, and Kilham.

Q. What are the chief towns of the West Riding?

A. York, Leeds, Halifax, Sheffield, Doncaster, Barnsley, Wakefield, Pontefract, Rotherham, Bradford, Swale, and Thorn.

Q. Which

Q. Which are the chief towns of Lancashire?

A. Lancaster, Liverpool, Manchester, Preston, Warrington, Bolton, Wigan, Rochdale, and Chorley.

Q. What is the Isle of Man?

A. An island in the Irish sea, thirty miles long, and in some parts fifteen broad; its chief places are Douglas, Peel, Castletown, and Ramfay.

LESSON XI.

Continuation of ENGLAND.

Q. WHICH are the middle counties?

A. Nine, Westward; Cheshire (1), Derbyshire (2), Staffordshire (3), Warwickshire (4), Worcestershire (5), Shropshire (6), Hereford-

(1) Is 33 miles long from N. to S. and 42 broad from E. to W. sends four members to parliament, has 86 parishes, and 11 market-towns.

(2) Is 59 miles long and 34 broad, sends four members to parliament, has 106 parishes, and 10 market-towns.

(3) Is 48 miles long, and 30 broad, sends ten members to parliament, has 130 parishes, and 16 market-towns.

(4) Is 47 miles long, and 30 broad, sends six members to parliament, has 153 parishes, and 14 market-towns.

(5) Is 30 miles long, and 20 broad, sends nine members to parliament, has 152 parishes, and 11 market-towns.

(6) Borders on Wales, is 50 miles long, and 40 broad, sends 12 members to parliament, has 170 parishes, and 15 market-towns.

Herefordshire (1), Monmouthshire (2), and Gloucestershire (3): Nine, Eastward, viz. Oxford (4), Buckingham (5), Bedford (6), Huntingdon (7), Northampton (8), Rutland (9), Leicester (10), Nottingham (11), and Lincoln (12).

Q. Which

(1) Is 35 miles long, and 37 broad, sends eight members to parliament, has 176 parishes, and 7 market-towns.

(2) Is 24 miles long, and 20 broad, sends three members to parliament, has 127 parishes, and 7 market-towns.

(3) Is 65 miles long, and 26 broad, sends eight members to parliament, has 280 parishes, and 26 market-towns.

(4) Is 48 miles long from N. to S. and 26 broad from E. to W. has an university consisting of 18 colleges, and 7 halls, sends 9 members to parliament, has 280 parishes, and 12 market-towns.

(5) Is 40 miles long, but scarcely 18 broad, sends 14 members to parliament, has 185 parishes, and 15 market-towns.

(6) Is about 30 miles long, and 20 broad, sends 4 members to parliament, has 116 parishes, and 10 market-towns.

(7) Not more than 25 miles long, and 20 broad, sends 4 members to parliament, has 79 parishes, and 6 market-towns.

(8) About 40 miles long, and 20 broad, sends 9 members to parliament, has 330 parishes, and 11 market-towns.

(9) The whole circumference is not above 40 miles, sends 2 members to parliament, has 48 parishes and 2 market-towns.

(10) Is 30 miles long, and about 35 broad, sends 4 members to parliament, has 192 parishes, and 13 market-towns.

(11) Is 48 miles long, and 26 broad, sends 8 members to parliament, is divided from Lincolnshire by the River Trent, has 168 parishes, and 9 market-towns.

(12) Is 77 miles long, and 45 broad, sends 12 members to parliament, has 630 parishes, and 31 market-towns.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Cheshire?

A. Chester, Nantwich, Northwich, Middlewich, Macclesfield, Malpas, Frodsham, Knutsford, Altringham, Stockport, Sandbach, and Congleton.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Derbyshire?

A. Derby, Alfreton, Wirksworth, Bawley, and Chesterfield; Buxton and Matlock are celebrated for their warm springs, and the village of Cromford is now rendered famous for its capital cotton-mills.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Staffordshire?

A. Stafford, Litchfield, Newcastle under Lyne, Tamworth, King's Bromley, and Abbot's Bromley, Wolverhampton, Leek, Burton upon Trent, Bromley, and Dudley.

Q. Which are the chief towns in Warwickshire?

A. Warwick, Coventry, Rugby, Stratford upon Avon, Southam, Birmingham, and Colehill.

Q. Which are the chief towns in Worcestershire?

A. Worcester, Upton, Evesham, Bewdley, Kidderminster, Bromsgrove, and Droitwich.

Q. Which are the chief towns in Shropshire?

A. Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Bridgenorth, Bishop's Castle, Oswestry, and Drayton.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Herefordshire?

A. Hereford.

A. Hereford, Leominster, Weobly, King-ton, Pembridge, Ledbury, and Ross.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Mon-mouthshire?

A. Monmouth, Chepstow, Abergavenny, and Caerleon.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Glou-cestershire?

A. Gloucester, Tewkesbury, Cirencester, Stroud, Tetbury, Cheltenham, and Colford.

Q. Which are the chief towns in Oxford-shire?

A. Oxford, famous for its university, Ban-bury, Thame, Henley, Whitney, and Wood-stock.

Q. Which are the chief towns in Bucking-hamshire?

A. Buckingham, Aylesbury, Colnbrook, Amer sham, Wendover, High Wycombe, and Great Marlow.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Bedford-shire?

A. Bedford, Ampthill, Luton, and Dun-stable.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Hunting-donshire?

A. Huntingdon, St. Ives, and St. Neot's.

Q. Which are the chief towns of North-amptonshire?

A. Northampton, Peterborough, Oundle, Kettering, Wellingborough, Brackley, and Higham-ferrers.

Q. Which

Q. Which are the chief towns of Rutlandshire?

A. Rutlandshire is the least county of England: its chief town is Okeham.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Leicestershire?

A. Leicester, Loughborough, Lutterworth, Montforrel, and Melton Mowbray.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Nottinghamshire?

A. Nottingham, Retford, Workop, East Retford, Newark, and Mansfield.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Lincolnshire?

A. Lincolnshire, next to Yorkshire the largest county in England, is divided also into three parts, viz. Lindsey, Kesteven, and Holland; in the first of which the chief towns are Lincoln, the only city in the county; Grimsby, Saltfleet, Gainsborough, Louth, and Market Raish.

Kesteven; in which are Stamford and Grantham.

Holland; in which are Boston and Wainfleet.

LESSON XII.

Continuation of ENGLAND.

Q. WHICH are the counties in the East?

A. Norfolk (1), Suffolk (2), Cambridgeshire (3), Hertfordshire (4), Middlesex (5), and Essex (6).

Q. Which are the places of note in Norfolk?

A. Norwich, Yarmouth, and Lynn Regis.

Q. Which are the chief towns in Suffolk?

A. Ipswich, Bury St. Edmund's, Sudbury, Eye, Stowmarket, Needham, Ixworth, Leiston, Beccles, Southwold, at the head of Solbay,

(1) Is 50 miles long from N. to S. and 76 broad from E. to W. sends 12 members to parliament, has 660 parishes, and 31 market-towns.

(2) Is about 28 miles from N. to S. and 58 from E. to W. sends 16 members to parliament, has 575 parishes, and 30 market-towns.

(3) Is about 50 miles from N. to S. and 25 in breadth from E. to W. sends 6 members to parliament, has 163 parishes, and 9 market-towns: it has also an university, consisting of 12 colleges, and 4 halls, well endowed.

(4) Is about 36 miles long from N. to S. and 28 broad from E. to W. sends 6 members to parliament, has 120 parishes, and 18 market-towns.

(5) Is 19 miles long from N. to S. and 25 broad from E. to W. sends 8 members to parliament, has upwards of 200 parishes, and 7 market-towns.

(6) Is 48 miles long from N. to S. and 54 broad from E. to W. sends 8 members to parliament, has 415 parishes, and 27 market-towns.

Solbay, Saxmundham, Aldborough, Orford, and Woodbridge.

Q. Is not Newmarket in Suffolk?

A. Newmarket, famous for its horse-races, is partly in Suffolk, and partly in Cambridgeshire.

Q. Which are the places of note in Cambridgeshire?

A. Cambridge, famous for its university; Ely, situate in a kind of island, formed by the overflowing of the river Ouse; and Stourbridge.

Q. Which are the places of note in Hertfordshire?

A. Hertford, St. Alban's, Ware, Hitchin, Royston, and Watford.

Q. Which are the places of note in Middlesex?

A. London and Westminster, which with Southwark, in Surry, compose the capital of the British Empire; the royal palaces of Kensington and Hampton-court; the towns of Brentford and Staines.

Q. What is most remarkable of London?

A. The river Thames, which brings up to its quays ships of great burden; the three bridges, the Tower, the Royal-Exchange, the Guildhall, the Mansion-house for the Lord-Mayor; the churches, chiefly St. Paul's; and in Westminster, the abbey church of St. Peter's, the Parliament-house, Somerset-place, the Adelphi, St. James's, the Green and Hyde-parks, the Royal palaces, and many residen-

residences of the nobility, some of which vie with, and others exceed even those palaces in grandeur.

Q. What is the capital of Great Britain farther distinguished for?

A. Its extent, number of inhabitants, numerous manufactures, wealth and commerce, all of which render it the most considerable city in the world.

Q. Which are the places of note in Essex?

A. Colchester, Harwich, Malden, Saffron Walden, Chelmsford, Braintree and Bocking, Coggleshall, Halstead, Witham, Brentwood and Rumford.

LESSON XIII.

Conclusion of ENGLAND.

Q. WHICH are the Southern counties, and those called the West?

A. In the South, Kent (1), Suffex (2), Surry (3), Hampshire (4), Berkshire

(1) It is 36 miles from N. to S. and 60 miles from E. to W. sends 10 members to parliament, has 418 parishes, and 35 market-towns.

(2) It is about 28 miles from N. to S. and 70 from E. to W. sends 28 members to parliament, including the cinque ports, has 342 parishes, and 18 market-towns.

(3) It is 27 miles from N. to S. and 37 from E. to W. sends 14 members to parliament, has 140 parishes, and 11 market-towns.

(4) Is 42 miles long from N. to S. and 38 broad from E. to W. sends 26 members to parliament, has 253 parishes, and 20 market-towns.

shire (1), Wiltshire (2); and in the West, Dorsetshire (3), Somersetshire (4), Devonshire (5), and Cornwall (6).

Q. Which are the places of note in Kent?

A. Canterbury, Rochester, Chatham, Tunbridge, Gravesend, Deptford, Greenwich, and its hospital; Sandwich, Dover, Hythe, Maidstone, Romney, Folkeston, the island of Thanet, on which are the towns of Margate and Ramsgate; and the isle of Sheppey, on which is the fortress of Sheerness.

Q. Which are the places of note in Sussex?

A. Chichester, Rye, Hastings, Lewes, BRIGHTHELMSTONE, Winchelsea, and Arundel.

Q. Which are the places of note in Surry?

C 2

A. Guild-

(1) Is very unequal in extent. From its N. W. point to its most eastern point it is about 50 miles, its greatest extent from N. to S. is about 25 miles, it sends 9 members to parliament, has 140 parishes, and 12 market-towns.

(2) Is near 54 miles long from N. to S. and 38 broad from E. to W. sends 34 members to parliament, has 304 parishes, and 21 market-towns.

(3) Is about 38 miles in extent from N. to S. where broadest, and about 50 from E. to W. sends 20 members to parliament, has 248 parishes, and 14 market-towns.

(4) Is 45 miles long from N. to S. and 65 from E. to W. sends 18 members to parliament, has 385 parishes, and 31 market-towns.

(5) Is 11 miles in length from N. to S. and 64 in breadth from E. to W. sends 26 members to parliament, has 394 parishes, and 37 market-towns.

(6) Is about 50 miles from N. to S. on its most extended side, which is next to Devonshire, and 90 miles in its greatest breadth from E. to W. sends 44 members to parliament, has 161 parishes, and 27 market-towns.

A. Guildford, Kingston, Richmond, Croydon, Epsom, Ryegate, and Dorking.

Q. Which are the places of note in Hampshire?

A. Southampton, Winchester, Basingstoke, Andover, Lymington, Whitchurch, Christchurch, Rurnsey, and Fareham; Portsmouth, in Portsea island; the isle of Wight: to Hampshire, are also annexed, although situated on the coast of France, the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark; which are all that England retains of Normandy.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Berkshire?

A. Reading, Windsor, Abingdon, Wallingford, Hungerford, Faringdon, and Newbury.

Q. Which are the chief towns in Wiltshire?

A. Salisbury, Malmesbury, Bradford, Chippenham, Caln, Wootten Bassett, Cricklade, Marlborough, the Devizes, Trowbridge, and Hindon.

Q. What places of note are in Dorsetshire?

A. Dorchester, Weymouth, Melcolm-Regis, Lyme-Regis, Sherbourn, Shaftesbury, Wareham, and Pool; Portland also, formerly an island, but now appears such only at high tides.

Q. What places of note are in Somersetshire?

A. Bath, Wells, Taunton, Bridgewater, Frome, Minehead, Glastenbury, Ilchester, Milborne-Port, and Crookhorn.

Q. Have you forgot Bristol?

A. Bristol, the most trading city in England next to London, is chiefly in Gloucestershire, and partly in Somersetshire, but is independent

dependent of both, and a kind of county of itself.

Q. What are the places of note in Devonshire?

A. Exeter, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Barnstable, Totness, Oakhampton, Honiton, Tavistock, Ashburton, Plympton, Axminster, Biddiford, and Tiverton.

Q. What are the places of note in Cornwall?

A. Launceston, Falmouth, Lestwithiel, Bodmin, St. Germans, Truro, Boffiney, Camelford, Liskard, East and West Looë, and St. Ives; besides the isles of Scilly, of which St. Mary's is the chief.

Q. What are the chief productions of England?

A. England is abundantly fruitful in grain, pasture, fruit, particularly apples; vast flocks of sheep are fed in various parts, and horned cattle in great numbers. Its mineral riches also exceed most other countries, particularly its mines of tin, lead, copper, iron, and coal. English oak is preferred to that which is the growth of any other part of Europe. Great quantities of salt are obtained. Its manufactures are innumerable, as the most considerable we shall name, the potteries, hardware in all its branches, vast iron-works, manufactures of cotton, woollen, &c. &c.

Q. What is the general character of the English?

A. In their disposition they are neither phlegmatic nor volatile, but sedate, steady,

and persevering; prone to arts and arms; have a strong attachment to liberty, and are distinguished for their bravery in actual service whether by sea or land: they have attained to great eminence in every branch of learning.

LESSON XIV.

WALES.

Q. Of what extent is Wales?

A. 180 miles long, and 80 miles broad.

Q. When was Wales joined to England?

A. In the year 1282, under Edward the First, whose eldest son was declared prince of Wales; since which time all the eldest sons of the kings of England have been princes of Wales as soon as born.

Q. How is Wales divided?

A. Into twelve counties; six of which are called North Wales, and six South Wales.

Q. Which are the counties of South Wales?

A. Those of Pembroke (1), Caermarthen, or Carmarthen (2), Glamorgan (3), Breck-

(1) Is about 27 miles long from N. to S. and 21 broad from E. to W. has 143 parishes, 7 market-towns, and sends 3 members to parliament.

(2) Is 36 miles long, and 43 from E. to W. where broadest, sends two members to parliament, has 145 parishes, and 8 market-towns.

(3) Is 23 miles long, and 43 broad, sends 2 members to parliament, has 118 parishes, and 8 market-towns.

Brecknock (1), Radnor (2), and Cardigan (3).

Q. Which are the counties of North Wales?

A. Those of Montgomery (4), Merioneth (5), Caernarvon (6), Denbigh (7), Flint (8), and the Isle of Anglesea (9).

Q. Which are the places of note in Pembroke-shire?

A. Pembroke, St. David's, Milford-haven, Haverfordwest, and Tenby.

Q. Which are the places of note in Caermarthen-shire?

A. Caermarthen, or Carmarthen-shire, Llanethy, Kiwelly, Llanghern, and Llangadoc.

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Q. Which

(1) Is 32 miles long, and 28 broad, sends 2 members to parliament, has 61 parishes, and 4 market-towns.

(2) Is 25 miles in extent from N. to S. and 30 miles from E. to W. sends 2 members to parliament, has 52 parishes, and 3 market-towns.

(3) Is about 42 miles long, and 20 broad, sends 2 members to parliament, has 64 parishes, and 6 market-towns.

(4) Is 35 miles long from N. to S. and in one part is 44 miles broad from E. to W. sends 2 members to parliament, has 47 parishes, and 6 market-towns.

(5) Is 36 miles long, and 35 broad, sends 1 member to parliament, has 37 parishes, and 4 market-towns.

(6) Is 48 miles long, and 24 broad, sends 3 members to parliament, has 68 parishes, and 5 market-towns.

(7) Is 20 miles long from N. to S. and 18 broad, sends 2 members to parliament, has 57 parishes, and 4 market-towns.

(8) Is 24 miles long, and 14 wide, sends 2 members to parliament, has 28 parishes and 2 market-towns.

(9) Is 29 miles long from N. to S. and 22 broad from E. to W. sends 2 members to parliament, has 74 parishes, and 2 market-towns.

Q. Which are the places of note in Glamorganshire?

A. Cardiff, Llandaff, Neath, Cowbridge, Penrife, Swansea, Bridgend, and Llantrissant.

Q. Which are the places of note in Brecknockshire?

A. Brecon, or Brecknock, Builth, and Crickhowel.

Q. Which are the places of note in Radnorshire?

A. Radnor, Prestihgn, and Knighton.

Q. Which are the places of note in Cardiganshire?

A. Cardigan, Amberistwith, Tregaron, and Llanbeder.

Q. Which are the places of note in Montgomeryshire?

A. Montgomery, Machynleth, Llanvillling, Welchpool, Newtown, and Llanydlofs.

Q. Which are the places of note in Merionethshire?

A. Harleigh, Bala, and Dynafmouth.

Q. Which are the places of note in Caernarvonshire?

A. Caernarvon, Bangor, and Aberconway.

Q. Which are the places of note in Denbighshire?

A. Denbigh, Ruthin, Llanroft, and Wrexham.

Q. Which are the places of note in Flintshire?

A. Flint,

A. Flint, St. Asaph, and Holywell.

Q. Which are the places of note in the isle of Anglesey, or Anglesea?

A. Beaumaris and Newburgh?

Q. What is the general character of the Welch?

A. They are much inclined to a choleric temper, and value themselves extravagantly on their pedigrees and families: but are honest, brave and hospitable.

[N. B. Set a day apart to rehearse the six last lessons.]

LESSON XV.

SCOTLAND.

Q. WHAT is the extent of Scotland?

A. Scotland, so called from the Scots, who came to it from Ireland, which was also called Scotland heretofore, is two hundred and thirty miles long, from Cape Galloway in the south, to the extremity of the isles of Shetland north; and an hundred and sixty miles broad, from the Western islands to the extremity of the county of Buchan, east.

Q. Which are its boundaries?

A. It has the Northern Ocean on the north; the German Ocean, east; west, the Irish Sea and western isles; south, England: it lies betwixt lat. $54^{\circ} 40'$ and $58^{\circ} 40'$ north.

Q. What are the chief rivers ?

A. The Tay, the Ann, and the Spey, which run into the German Ocean ; the Clyde, and the Nythe, which run into the Irish Sea.

Q. Which are the chief lakes ?

A. Lomond, seven leagues long and three broad, in which are several islands, one of which is floating ; and Nefs, with a river of the same name ; the waters of both which never freeze.

Q. What is the government of Scotland ?

A. The same as of England, since the union, except the retaining a few ancient customs and laws.

Q. What is their religion ?

A. It was once episcopal protestant, under two archbishops and twelve bishops, viz. the archbishop of St. Andrew's, and his nine suffragan bishops, of Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Dunkeld, Ross, Murray, Brechin, Dunblain, Caithness, and Orkney ; and the archbishop of Glasgow, with three suffragan bishops, of Galloway, Argyle, and Colmkill, but since the year 1690, the church as by law established is of the Calvinistical presbyterian form ; with some toleration for all protestants, but very little for the catholics, or at least less forbearance towards them than in England.

Q. How is Scotland divided ?

A. Into continent and islands ; and again the continent into north of the river Tay, and south, or Highlands and Lowlands.

Q. Which

Q. Which are the islands?

A. The western islands, Orkney islands, and Shetland.

Q. Which are the most noted of the western islands?

A. Lewis, Harris, North and South Uist, Skye, Mull, Coll, and St. Kilda.

Q. Which are the most noted Orkney islands?

A. Mainland, Sand, Loy, and Souna, the smallest of all, but considerable for its quarries of slate.

Q. Which are the chief islands of Shetland?

A. Mainland the greater, that of the Orkney islands being less, Braffa, Yell, or Zell, Unst, and Sherries.

LESSON XVI.

Continuation of SCOTLAND.

Q. How many counties are there in Scotland north of the Tay?

A. Thirteen.

Q. What is the first, &c.

N. B. Repeat the question at every county.

A. 1. Cathness; in which are Cathness, Wick, and Thurso.

2. Strathnaver; in which are Tongue, and Strathy,

3. Sutherland; in which are Dornock, Larg, Sordel, Hemisdale, Brora, Clyn, and Reyn.

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4. Ross;

4. Ross; in which are Chanery, Cromarty, Tairne, and Dingwal.

5. Lochaber, or Loquabar; in which are a few inconsiderable towns.

6. Breadalbane; in which are Killinen, and Marullagan.

7. Athol; in which are Blair, and Strath-amund.

8. Murray; in which are Elgin, Inverness, Forres, and Nairn.

9. Buchan; in which are Bamf, and Cul-len.

10. Marr; in which are old and new Aberdeen.

11. Mearns; in which are a few inconsiderable towns.

12. Angus; in which are Brechin, Dundee, Montrose, and Forfar.

13. Perth; through which the Tay runs, contains the towns of Perth, Dunkeld, or Scoon, and Fincastle.

LESSON XVII.

Conclusion of SCOTLAND.

Q. How many counties are in Scotland south of the Tay?

A. Twenty-two.

Q. Which is the first, &c.? repeating the question.

A. 1. Strathern; in which is Abernethy.

2. Fife;

2. Fife; in which are St. Andrews, an university, Couper, Crail, Falkland, Anstruther, Dyfart, and Dunfermling. Clackmannan and Kinross are small shires adjoining.

3. Monteith; in which are Dumblain, Down, and Kynkardin.

4. Sterling; in which are Sterling, and Falkirk.

5. Lothian; in which are Edinburgh, an university, and the capital of all Scotland, Leith, Dalkeith, with the Isle of Bass.

6. March and Lauderdale; in which are Lauder, Kelfo, Duns, and Ross.

7. Tweedale; in which are Peebles and Selkirk.

8. Tiviotdale; in which are Jedburgh, and Egerton.

9. Liddisdale; in which are Hermitage, Castleton and Kirkopfoot.

10. Eshdale; in which are Melrose, Bank-lan and Redburn.

11. Annandale; in which are Annan and Moffat.

12. Nithisdale; in which are Dumfries, Glencairn, Morton, and Halywood.

13. Galloway Upper and Lower; in the Upper are Withern, Wigton, Glenlus, Kenmure, Glaick and Gairlis; in the Lower are Kirkudbright, Ballingham, Orr and New-Abby.

14. Carrick; in which are Bergenne, Ballmor, Trillochem, Thomaston, Newark and Gailton.

15. Kile ; in which are Dundonil, Caprinton, Lowdown and Lefac.

16. Clydisdale, High and Low ; in the High is Douglas ; in the Low are Glasgow, an university ; Hamilton, Lantic and Cothley.

17. Cunningham, north and south ; in the north are Renfrew, Paisley and Ruglen ; in the south are Irwin, Largus and Androssen.

18. Lenox, divided into two parts by lake Lomond ; west, almost desert ; and east, in which is Dumbarton.

19. Argyle ; in which is Inverary ; country of Cowel ; and the country of Knapdal, in which is Kilmore.

20. Lorne : in which are some small towns.

21. Clantire, almost an island ; in which are some inconsiderable towns.

22. Arran, an island ; in which are Ransa and Brodwick ; betwixt Arran and Argyleshire is the small island of Bute, in which is a village of the same time, and Rothesay castle.

Q. What is the general character of the Scots?

A. They are very temperate in their diet, of robust and healthy constitutions, can endure fatigue, are accounted proud but brave, and lovers of learning.

Q. What are the chief commodities of Scotland ?

A. The chief commodities are various sorts of fish in great abundance, small black cattle, tallow,

tallow, great numbers of cattle and hides, coals, iron, firs, train oil, linen, cloth, &c. The grain grown in Scotland is chiefly oats.

L E S S O N X V I I I .

I R E L A N D .

Q. How is Ireland situated ?

A. It has St. George's Channel and the Irish sea on the east, which separate it from England; the Atlantic ocean on the south and west; and north the Scottish seas. It lies between latitude 55 d. 15 m. and 51 d. 1 m. north.

Q. From whence did Ireland derive its name ?

A. The most probable conjecture is, that it is derived from the Irish word Hierre, which signifies west, for this is the most western country in Europe.

Q. What is the extent of Ireland ?

A. Two hundred and eighty-five miles from north to south, and one hundred and sixty from east to west, where broadest.

Q. Which are the chief rivers and lakes ?

A. The rivers are Shannon, Blackwater, Boyne, Barrow, Suire, and Liffey; the lakes or loughs are Earne, Neagh, Foyle, Swilly, Corbes, Strangford, and Derg.

Q. What is the government of Ireland ?

A. In the year 1172, Henry the Second subdued

subdued it, and took the name of Lord of Ireland; so did his successors, till Henry the Eighth took the title of king of Ireland: now it is governed by a Lord Lieutenant, sent from England, and a parliament of its own, consisting of a house of Lords and Commons.

Q. What is their religion?

A. The religion by law established is the episcopal protestant, under four archbishops, and nineteen bishops; but the Roman Catholics are much more numerous than the protestants.

Q. Name the archbishops and bishops.

A. 1. The archbishop of Armagh or Ard-magh; and under him the bishops of Meath, Clogher, Down and Conner, Derry, Raphoe, Kilmore and Ardagh, Dromore and Clonmacnoise, united to Meath in 1568.

2. The archbishop of Dublin; and under him the bishops of Kildare, Fernes and Leghlin or Leighlin, and Ossory.

3. The archbishop of Cashel or Cassel; and under him the bishops of Limerick, Ardford and Aghadoe, Waterford and Lismore, Cork and Rosse, Cloyne, Killaloe, and Emly united to Cashel.

4. The archbishop of Tuam; and under him the bishops of Elphin, Clonfert and Cilmacduagha, Killala and Achora or Achad, and Kilfenora united to Tuam.

Q. What other religious persuasions are tolerated in Ireland?

A. All

A. All protestant dissenters: but the catholics, till of late years were subject to many grievous penalties and restrictions, from most of which they are now relieved.

Q. How is Ireland divided?

A. Into four great provinces, and thirty-two counties.

Q. Which are those great provinces?

A. Ulster, northward, and its nine counties; Leinster, east, and its twelve counties; Munster, south, and its six counties; and Connaught, west, with five counties.

Q. Which are the counties in the Province of Ulster?

A. 1. Donnegal, containing five baronies; in which are Donegal, Ballyshannon, St. Johnstown, Lifford and Killybeggs, borough towns; and Raphoe, a bishop's see. In Lough Derg, on a small Island, is St. Patrick's purgatory, much resorted to by the Roman Catholics.

2. Fermanagh, containing seven baronies; in which is Inniskilling, a borough town and fort, in an island made by Lough Earn.

3. Tyrone, containing four baronies; in which are Dungannon, Strathbane, Augher, and Clogher, borough-towns; the last of which is a bishop's see.

4. Londonderry, containing four baronies, in which are Londonderry or Derry, Coleraine, and Newtown-Limavaddy, borough-towns; the first of them is a bishop's see.

5. Antrim,

5. Antrim, containing nine baronies ; in which are Antrim, Belfast, Carrickfergus, Randalstown and Lisburne, borough-towns ; Connor, a bishop's fee, united to Down ; and the islands of Magee and Rathlin.

6. Down, containing seven baronies ; in which are Down or Downpatrick, Killyleagh, Newry, Hillsborough, Bangor and Newtown, borough-towns ; and Dromore, a bishop's fee, as likewise is Down.

7. Armagh, containing five baronies ; in which are Ardmagh and Charlemont, borough-towns. Ardmagh is an archbishop's fee, who is primate and metropolitan of all Ireland.

8. Monaghan, containing five baronies ; in which is Monaghan, a borough-town ; Clounish, Carrickmaccross, Castle-Blaney, &c.

9. Cavan, containing seven baronies ; in which are Cavan and Belturbet, borough-towns ; and Kilmore, a bishop's fee.

LESSON XIX.

Conclusion of IRELAND.

Q. WHICH are the counties in the province of Leinster ?

A. 1. Longford, containing six baronies ; in which are Longford, Granard, St. Johnstown, and Lanesborough, borough-towns ; and Ardagh, a bishop's fee.

2. East

2. East-Meath, containing twelve baronies; in which are Trim, Athboy, Navan, Kells, Duleek, and Ratooth, borough-towns.

3. West-Meath, containing thirteen baronies; in which are Kilbeggan, Mullingar, and Fore, borough-towns; and Baltimore a fort.

4. Dublin, containing several baronies; in which are Dublin, the metropolis of the kingdom, an archbishop's see, who is stiled primate of Ireland, a famous sea-port, an university, and the residence of the Lord-Lieutenant: here the parliament, and courts of justice are held; Newcastle and Swords, borough-towns.

5. Wicklow, containing six baronies; in which are Wicklow, Baltinglass, Carysfort and Blessington, borough-towns.

6. Louth, containing five baronies; in which are Atherdee, Dundalk, Carlingford and Dunleer, borough-towns; and Drogheda or Tredagh, Lough, &c.

7. Kildare, containing ten baronies; in which are Kildare, Naas, Athy, and Harrystown, borough-towns; the first of which is a bishop's see.

8. King's county, containing eleven baronies; in which are Phillipstown and Benagher, borough-towns; Clonmacnoise, Bir, &c.

9. Queen's county, containing eight baronies; in which are Maryborough, Ballynakill, and Port-Arlington, borough-towns.

10. Kilkenny, containing ten baronies; in which are Kilkenny city, and St. Kennis or
St.

44 GEOGRAPHY FOR CHILDREN.

St. Canice, or Irish town, joined to Kilkenny, Gowran or Goran, Thomastown, Ennisteage, Callen, and Knocktopher, borough towns; Kilkenny is a bishop's see, by the title of bishop of Ossory.

11. Catherlagh, containing five baronies; in which are Catherlagh and Laughlin, borough-towns. Laughlin is a bishop's see, united to Ferns.

12. Wexford, containing nine baronies; in which are Wexford, New Ross, Enniscorthy, Fethard, Gory, alias Newborough, Bannow, Clymines and Taghmon, borough-towns; and Ferns, a bishop's see.

Q. Which are the counties in the province of Munster?

A. 1. Waterford, containing seven baronies; in which are Waterford, Dungarvan, Tallagh, and Lismore, borough towns. Waterford is a bishop's see, and so is Lismore, which is united to Waterford.

2. Tipperary, containing twelve baronies; in which are Clonmel, Cashel, and Fethard, borough-towns. Cashel is an archbishop's see, and Clonmel is the county town.

3. Cork, containing nineteen baronies; in which are Cork city, a bishop's see, and the most trading town in the kingdom next to Dublin; Kinsale, Baltimore, Charleville, Castlemartyr, Rathcormuck, and Doneraile, borough-towns; Ross and Cloyne, bishops sees. The former is united to Cork.

4. Kerry,

4. Kerry, containing eight baronies and three borough-towns, viz. Dingle, Traly, and Ardfert. The last is a bishop's fee united to Limerick, as is Aghado, in the same county.

5. Limerick, containing eleven baronies and three borough-towns, viz. Limerick, Killmallock, and Askeyton. The first is a bishop's fee.

6. Clare or Thomond, containing nine baronies; Ennis, a borough-town; Killaloe, a bishop's fee, Killfenora, formerly a bishop's fee, now united to the archbishopric of Tuam, and Clare, a market town.

Q. Which are the counties in the province of Connaught?

A. 1. Gallway, containing seventeen baronies and three borough-towns, viz. Gallway, Athenry and Tuam. The last is the fee of an archbishop, and Clonfert a bishop's fee.

2. Roscommon, containing six baronies, four borough-towns; Roscommon, Athlone, Boyle, Tulk, and Elphin, a bishop's fee.

3. Mayo, containing nine baronies; Castlebar, a borough-town; Killala, a bishop's fee, Mayo, Foxford, &c.

4. Sligoe, containing six baronies; Sligoe, a borough-town, Achonry, a bishop's fee united to Killala, Castleconner, &c.

5. Leitrim,

5. Leitrim, containing five baronies; in which are Jamestown, and Carrick, borough-towns, Leitrim, Rosslogher, &c.*

N. B. The dominions of England were heretofore of larger extent in Europe, several provinces in France being subject to it: at present the English have Gibraltar in Spain, vast territories in Hindostan and the peninsula of India in Asia †, some few possessions in Africa, besides large tracts of land in North America of greater extent than Great Britain itself; and many islands in the West Indies.

LESSON XX.

NORWAY.

Q. WHAT is the situation of Norway?

A. Norway is the most northern kingdom in Europe; on the north it has the Icy Sea; Sweden on the east; west the Northern ocean; and

* The chief commodities of Ireland are cattle, hides, tallow, butter, cheese, honey, wax, salt, hemp, great quantities of linen, pipe-staves, wool, frize, &c.

Dr. Heylin says, the general character of the Irish is, that they are generally well made, strong, active, haughty of spirit, careless of their lives, patient in cold and hunger, constant in love, light of belief, greedy of glory. In a word, if they are bad, you shall no where find worse; if they be good, you can hardly meet with better.

† The English India Company are in possession of territories in the East Indies of greater extent by far than Great-Britain and Ireland together.

and the German ocean south. It lies between latitude 58 d. 30 m. and 71 d. 30 m. and longitude east from London between 9 and 11.

Q. How is Norway divided?

A. Into four large governments, viz. Aggarthus, Berghen, Drontheim, and Wardhus, in which is the Norway Finmark or Lapland. The capital is Bergen.

Q. What other places belong to Norway?

A. The island of Iceland and Fero; Iceland is divided into four parts, the capital is Skalhott; the isles of Fero have only some villages and hamlets*.

LESSON XXI.

D E N M A R K.

Q. How is the kingdom of Denmark situated?

A. The country is surrounded by the sea, except on the south, where the river Elder separates it from the dutchy of Holstein. On the W. and N. W. is the German ocean; on the N. E. are the entrances into the Baltic, named

* Most of the country consists of rocks, forests, and mountains; in the vallies they have a good breed of black cattle, and little horses.

Their commodities are deals, masts, pitch, tar, iron, copper, dried fish, train oil, filberts, butter, tallow, hides and furs. They have no corn in the northern parts, and but little in the south; so that the poor eat dry fish instead of bread, and the rich get corn in exchange for their commodities. Their only rivers that carry vessels are Teno in the north, and Galiva in the south, but they have many creeks and harbours.

named Categat, and the Sound; and on the east, the Baltic itself.

Q. Of what extent is Denmark?

A. It lies between latitude 54 d. 30 m. and 57 d. 30 m. north, and betwixt 8 d. 45 m. and 12 d. east longitude from London.

Q. How is Denmark divided?

A. Into continent westward, and islands to the east.

Q. What part of Denmark is on the continent?

A. The peninsula of Jutland, formerly called Cimbria, the south part of which is the duchy of Sleswick, beyond which is Holstein, now entirely possessed by the King of Denmark.

Q. Which are the islands of Denmark?

A. *Zealand, Funen, Langeland, Laland, Falster, and some less considerable in the Baltic sea; it has also some in the ocean.

Q. Which are the chief towns in Denmark?

A. Copenhagen, the capital of the kingdom, in the isle of Zealand; Elfsineur, by the straits of the Sound; Odensey, in the island of Funen; Alburgh, Arhusen, Rypen, and Sleswick.

Q. What is the strait of the Sound?

A. A narrow channel of the sea, which forms the entrance to the Baltic.

Q. What

* They have belonged to the crown of Denmark ever since the year 1387; the heir of their crown having married Margaret the heiress of Denmark; since that they have been governed by viceroys.

The people in general are reckoned clownish, but industrious, honest, strong, brave, and civil to strangers.

Q. What is the government and religion of Denmark ?

A. The government is at present an absolute monarchy ; the religion is the Lutheran protestant introduced in 1539. It is under the direction of six bishops, who reside at Copenhagen, Odensey, Wiburg, Alburg, Ry-pen, and Arhusen. There are very few catholics in Denmark*.

[N. B. Rehearse the foregoing Lessons.]

LESSON XXII.

S W E D E N.

Q. WHAT is the situation of Sweden ?

A. Sweden has Russia on the east ; Norway and Denmark on the west ; the Baltic sea, south ; and Norway on the north.

Q. How is Sweden divided ?

A. Sweden contains Sweden proper, Gothland, Schonen, Bahus, Nordelles, Finland, Ingria, Swedish Livonia, Swedish Lapland.

Q. What else is worthy notice in Sweden ?

A. Some islands ; viz. Aland, Gothland and Ocland ; the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia ; some considerable towns, which are Stockholm

D

the

* The soil of this country is very good for corn and pasturage : here is much fish, wild-fowl, and most kinds of wild beasts. Their chief commodities are fish, tallow, furniture for ships, ox-hides, buck-skins, fir-wood and wainscot.

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the capital; Upsal and Lunden, both archiepiscopal sees; Abo, Gottenburgh, and Bahus. The government was despotic till the death of Charles the Twelfth. Since which it has been governed by the king and four estates* of the kingdom, viz. nobles, clergy, burghers and peasants, which compose the senate of the kingdom; and the religion is, as in Denmark, the Lutheran protestant, under the direction of the archbishop of Upsal and seven bishops†.

LESSON XXIII.

MOSCOWY, or RUSSIA.

Q. How is Moscovy divided?

A. Into north and south, which contain thirty-four provinces, eighteen in the north, and sixteen in the south.

Q. What

* A great revolution happened in the year 1772, those called the Estates having greatly abused their power to the dissatisfaction of the majority of the people, the present king assumed the powers invested in their kings by the ancient constitution, without any effusion of blood.

† The country abounds with lakes; most of their rivers rise from the lakes or from the mountains in Norway; but none of them are navigable, being extremely rapid in their course, or obstructed with cataracts and rocks.

Their islands are so numerous in and about the lakes and gulfs, and on the coasts of the Baltic, that several thousands of them are reckoned to be inhabited, and the rest are desert rocks.

The air is very cold, their winter lasts nine months, they have neither spring nor autumn.

The

Q. What is worthy of notice in Moscovy?

A. The city of Moscow, the capital of Petersburg, a town entirely new built by the Czar Peter the first, in Ingria; Archangel, a town formerly of great trade, but the chief of it is now transferred to Petersburg; Smolensko and Kiow, on the frontiers of Poland: the lakes Ladoga, Onega and Biela: the rivers Wolga, Nieper, Don and Dwina. The government is despotic; the sovereign is styled Czar or Czarina, but more frequently of late Emperor, or Empress. This very extensive empire has greatly encreased in trade, wealth, and populoulness, within the present century.

The religion by law established is that of the Greek Church, under a patriarch and several archbishops and bishops*.

D 2

LESSON

The heat of the summer which immediately succeeds the winter, is almost as intolerable as the cold; it comes suddenly, and is so intense as often to set the woods on fire, yet the air is generally clear and dry, and very wholesome.

The country abounds with copper and iron mines, and supplies most parts of Europe with those commodities, as also with masts, planks, oaks, deal-boards, tallow, hemp, &c.

* We must distinguish betwixt the empire of Moscovy, or Russia, and the country properly so called.

The empire extends from the gulf of Livonia, or Riga on the west, to the sea of Japan or Corea east; the whole length almost of the North part of Europe and Asia from west to east; and from the Euxine and Caspian seas on the south, to the Icy or great Tartarean ocean on the north; and to the frontiers of China upon the south-east; according to the map sent by Ysbrand Ides, the Czar's Ambassador to China; by which it appears that the length of the empire from east to west, is about 4300 miles, and the breadth from south to north about 1800 miles.

But

LESSON XXIV.

POLAND.

Q. WHAT is the situation of Poland?

A. It lies between lat. 48 and 55d. north, and between longitude 14 and 32d. east from London.

Q. What are the boundaries of Poland?

A. On the east Little Tartary and part of Russia; on the west Silesia, Brandenburg and Pomerania; on the north part of Russia, Livonia and the Baltick sea; and on the south Hungary, Transylvania, and Moldavia.

Q. Of what extent is Poland?

A. The greatest extent from Transylvania south, to Livonia on the north, is 600 miles; and

But Moscovy in Europe, reaches only from the gulf of Riga on the west, to the rivers Irtis and Oby, or Moscovite Tartary on the east; viz. from longitude east from London $24^{\circ} 40'$ to 60° ; and from the Euxine, or Black Sea, on the south, latitude 46° , to the farthestmost known parts of Nova Zembla, on the north, in latitude of 76° .

The Russian forests consist chiefly of fir and birch, which are reckoned the tallest trees, and the best suited for masts of any in the world.

The air of this country is excessively cold, especially in the northern parts, where the ice and snow generally continue nine months, but in the southern provinces they are in summer subject to scorching heats for six weeks together.

The Russians are generally of vigorous and hale constitutions, rude, deceitful, and very ignorant; but within the last fifty years, through the great encouragement of the Czar and his successors, they are greatly improved in arts and sciences, and are become well skilled in the art of war, which they have lately carried on with great success against the Turks.

and from Germany on the west, to Russia on the east, is 781 miles.

Q. How is Poland divided*?

A. Into the kingdom of Poland, which contains twenty-two palatinates; and the duchy of Lithuania, which contains nine palatinates, and seven governments called Captains Places.

Q. What is worthy of notice in Poland?

A. The chief cities are Cracow, the capital; Warsaw, the king's place of residence; Vilna, capital of Lithuania; Dantzick, a free and trading town, which, till of late years, was under the protection of Poland; Posenia, Sendomir, and Caminietz. The government is elective monarchical mixt. The established religion is the Catholic, under several archbishops and bishops; the archbishop of Gnesna is the primate†.

D 3

LESSON

* Poland has been for some years in a most calamitous situation by intestine divisions, wherein much blood has been shed, and has been dismembered of some of its most valuable provinces by the emperor of Germany, the empress of Russia, and the king of Prussia.

† In Poland a gentleman and nobleman is the same thing. They are sovereign princes on their own estates, and have the power of life and death over their tenants.

The Polish ladies are modest, and very submissive to their husbands, and ask upon the knee for every thing they want.

The peasants are born slaves, and sold by their masters as appurtenances to the estate.

LESSON XXV.

HUNGARY.

Q. WHAT are the boundaries of Hungary?

A. It contains a part of Pannonia, with some of ancient Germany and Dacia; is now bounded on the east by Transylvania; on the west by Austria; on the north by Polonia Proper; on the south by Slavonia. It lies between lat. 45 and 49 degrees north, and between 16 and 23 degrees longitude east from the meridian of London.

Q. How is Hungary divided?

A. Into Upper* and Lower†, by the rivers Danube and Slavonia, to which Transylvania may be added.

Q. What is worthy of notice in Hungary?

A. The river Danube (the greatest in Europe) Drava and Sava. The principal towns, Buda the capital, Presburg, Gran or Strigonium, Great Warradin, Tockay, Effeck, Temeswaer, Hermanstad, capital of Transylvania, and Belgrade, capital of Servia. The Roman Catholic religion is predominant, but there are many Lutherans and Calvinists in the country.

LESSON

* The principal places in the Upper Hungary are Presburg, Comorra, Neshhawsel, Newtra, Cototz, Zentha, Great Waradin, and Temeswaer.

† The principal places in Lower Hungary, are Buda, Cran, Huhlwessenbur, Sigeth or Schut, and Rab.

The country abounds with corn, pasturage, and mines of copper, iron, quicksilver, antimony and salt. The men are more addicted to arms than to arts,

LESSON XXVI.

BOHEMIA.

Q. WHAT are the boundaries of the kingdom of Bohemia?

A. It has Franconia and the Upper Palatinate, west; Silesia and Moravia, east; Bavaria and Austria, south; and Misnia and Lusatia, north.

Q. How do you divide Bohemia?

A. Into Bohemia properly so called, of which Prague is the capital*; and the marquisates of Moravia†, of which Gorlitz is the capital. The religion is that of the church of Rome, but there are many protestants in the country.

LESSON XXVII.

P R U S S I A.

Q. WHAT are the boundaries of Prussia?

A. It has Courland and the Baltic on the north;

D 4

* Prague is 12 miles in circumference, has 100 churches and as many palaces; the river Muldaw passes through the middle of it; here are said to be 5000 Jews, who have nine synagogues. Here is an university and a bishop's see; the cathedral is within the royal palace.

† Is about 80 miles long, and 70 broad; and is divided into Upper Lusatia, which belongs to the elector of Saxony, and the Lower to the duke of Saxony-Merseburgh, all but five cities, which have, for a great length of time, belonged to the house of Brandenburg.

north; Lithuania on the east; Pomerania on the west; and Poland to the south.

Q. Of what extent is Prussia?

A. About 400 miles long, and in some parts 160 broad.

Q. How is Prussia divided?

A. Into Prussia Royal or Polish Prussia, and Brandenburg, or Ducal Prussia.

Q. Which is the Polish, or Royal Prussia?

A. That which borders upon Pomerania, and great Poland, and did make a part of the kingdom of Poland, but was claimed by the king of Prussia, in the year 1772, and is now annexed to that monarchy.

Q. Which is Brandenburg or Ducal Prussia?

A. That which lies along the Baltic sea, up to Courland, which was erected into a kingdom in the year 1701, when Frederick the Third, elector of Brandenburg, was crowned king of Prussia.

Q. What does Royal Prussia contain?

A. Marienburg, wherein is Elbin; Culm, wherein is Thorn; the bishopric of Ermland, wherein is Heilsberg and Wartenberg; and Pomerellen, wherein is Dantzick, a free city.

Q. What belongs to Brandenburg, or Ducal Prussia?

A. Ducal Prussia is divided into three Provinces, viz.

1. Sameland, wherein is Koningsberg, Memel, and Pillaw, sea-port towns, from whence is carried on a large fishery for sturgeon.

2. Natangen,

2. Natangen, wherein is Brandenburg, Rostenburg, and Ishannesburg.

3. Pomerania, wherein is Marienwerder and Gilgenburg.

Q. What is the religion of Prussia?

A. Polish Prussia is partly Roman Catholic, and partly Protestant. In Brandenburg Prussia they are in general Lutherans.*

L E S S O N XXVIII.

G E R M A N Y.

Q. WHAT are the boundaries of Germany?

A. Germany, or the holy Roman empire, has on the north, the Baltic sea, Denmark, and the German ocean; on the east, Prussia, Poland, and Hungary; on the south, Italy and Switzerland; and on the west, France, the Spanish Netherlands, and the Dutch seven United Provinces. It lies between lat. 45 d. 30 m. and 54 d. 20 m. north.

Q. What is Germany?

A. An empire, consisting of several principalities and lordships, which are commonly divided into ten circles, 1. Austria, 2. Bavaria, 3. Suabia, 4. Franconia, 5. Upper Saxony, 6. Lower Saxony, 7. Westphalia, 8.

D 5

Lower

* Prussia has many large forests, which abound with venison and wild fowl; here are also some buffaloes: the whole country abounds with fine rivers, which yield plenty of most kinds of fish, and on the sea coasts are obtained large quantities of amber.

Lower Rhine, 9. Upper Rhine, 10. Circle of Burgundy.

Q. What is the first Circle, and what does it contain?

A. Austria, the largest Circle of Germany, has Bohemia and Moravia north; Bavaria west; Italy on the south; and Hungary on the east. It contains the hereditary countries of the house of Austria, with the bishoprics of Trent and Brixen, and other principalities; the capital city is Vienna on the Danube.

Q. What does the Circle of Bavaria contain?

A. It is 120 miles long, and 100 broad; the capital city is Munich; Bavaria has Bohemia east; Franconia and Swabia west; and Austria south. Besides the duchy and electorate of Bavaria, the Circle of Bavaria contains the archbishopric of Saltzburg, the bishoprics of Freisingen, Ratisbon, Passaw and Chirmzee; the provostship of Berchtolgaie, duchy of Newburg, the principality of Sultzbach, and some other small states.

Q. What does the Circle of Swabia contain?

A. Swabia has Alsace on the west; Swisserland on the south; Bavaria on the east; and Franconia on the north. It contains the duchy of Wirtemberg, marquissate of Baden, principalities of Hohenzollern and of Fermstomburg, the abby of Kempten, provostship of Elwagen, and other small states.

Q. What does the Circle of Franconia contain?

A. It

A. It is situated in the centre of the empire, is 120 miles long, and as many broad, is very populous and fruitful; it has Upper Saxony north; Bohemia and Bavaria east; Swabia south. In it are the bishoprics of Bamberg, Witzburg and Aichstet; the dominions of the grand master of the Teutonic order; the marquisates of Cullemback and Anspack; some counties within the town and territory of Nuremberg.

Q. What does the Circle of Upper Saxony contain?

A. The duchy and electorate of Saxony; the marquisate and electorate of Brandenburg. In the first are the marquisate of Misnia, the landgraviate of Thuringia, and the principality of Anhalt, with Pomerania, and several states belonging to other branches of the family of Saxony.

Q. What does the Circle of Lower Saxony contain?

A. Lower Saxony has part of Denmark and the Baltic sea on the north; Westphalia on the west; it borders to the southward on the Upper Rhine and Upper Palatinate; and contains the duchy and electorate of Hanover, the duchies of Brunswick, Lunenburgh, Holstein, Mechlenburgh, Saxe Lawenburgh, Magdeburgh, and Bremen, with the principality of Halberstad, and bishoprics of Hildesheim and Lubec.

D. 6

Q. What

Q. What does the Circle of Westphalia contain?

A. Westphalia has the German ocean to the north; Lower Saxony on the east; the United and Spanish Netherlands on the west; and the Circle of the Upper Rhine to the south. It is about 280 miles from north to south, and about 200 from east to west; and contains the bishoprics of Munster, Leige, Osnaburgh, and Paderborn, the duchies of Juliers, Cleves and Berghen; the principalities of Ferden, Minden, Ostfrize; the counties of Marck, Nassau, and Oldenburgh, with some others, besides the abbies of Corwey and Stavelo.

Q. What does the Circle of the Lower Rhine contain?

A. This Circle has Lorrain, Alsace, and Swabia to the south; the Spanish provinces on the west; the Upper Rhine, and Franconia to the east, and Westphalia to the north. It contains the archbishoprics and electorates of Mentz, Triers and Cologne; the electorate and palatinate of the Rhine; and several other small states.

Q. Which are the dominions of the Upper Rhine?

A. The landgraviate of Hesse; duchy of Deuxponts; the Veteravia; the counties of Hanau, Waldeck, and some others; with the bishoprics of Spire and Basil; and the abbies of Flude and Pruym: to this is also added the

the county of Montbelliard, which belongs to no Circle.

Q. What doth the Circle of Burgundy contain?

A. The Circle of Burgundy which is now much contracted, contained Franche Comte and the seventeen provinces of the Low Countries; but Franche Comte belongs now to France, and all which now belongs to the Circle is the principal part of the duchies of Brabant, Limburg and Luxemburg, with part of the counties of Flanders, Hainault, Namur, and some of the upper quarter of Guelders.

LESSON XXIX.

Sequel to GERMANY.

Q. WHICH are the chief towns of Germany?

A. Though Germany, as already observed, has no capital town, yet it contains many considerable cities.

Q. Which are the chief?

A. Vienna, in Lower Austria, has long been the residence of the emperor of that house; Mentz, Triers and Cologne, which are the capital cities of the three ecclesiastical electorates; Munich, capital of Bavaria; Dresden of Saxony; Berlin of Brandenburg; Heidelberg of the Palatinate; and Hanover the capital of the electorate of the same name.

Q. What

Q. What other considerable towns are in Germany?

A. Several free and imperial towns: Hamburg; Cologne, which is independant of its elector; Augsburg, Nuremburg, Frankfort on the Maine, Lubec, Ratisbon, Hilbron, and some others.

Q. Are there no other towns worthy notice in Germany?

A. There are Bremen, Madgeburgh, Brunswick, Leipstick, Munster, Liege, Wiltzburgh, Bamberg, Stetin, Duffeldorp, and many others, subject to different princes of the empire.

Q. Which are the chief rivers of Germany?

A. The Danube, which runs through the greatest part of Germany, from east to west; the Rhine, which parts it from France on the west; the Elbe, which rises in Bohemia, and running in a north-west direction discharges itself into the north sea; the Oder, which has its source on the borders of Moravia and Silesia; the Maes, which rises in France; and the Moselle, in Lorrain.

Q. What are the predominant forms of religion in Germany?

A. The Catholic, the Lutheran, and Calvinistical each prevail in different parts of Germany. The Catholic in the hereditary dominions of the house of Austria, in Bavaria, in the Palatinate, in the three ecclesiastical electorates,

torates, in the episcopal principalities, or ab-
bies, and in some imperial towns.

Q. In what states are the Lutheran and Calvinistical opinions predominant?

A. Lutheranism, which began in Germany in the year 1517, is adhered to in the Circles of Upper and Lower Saxony; in part of Westphalia, Swabia, and the Upper Rhine. Calvinism, which began in France about the year 1530, is predominant in the States of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, the electorate of Brunswick Lunenburg, Holstein, duchy of Mecklenburg, the county of Hanau, electorate of Brandenburg, and many parts of Westphalia.

L E S S O N XXX.

S W I T Z E R L A N D or SWISSERLAND.*

Q. W H A T is Switzerland?

A. Switzerland, or Swisserland, is a country possessed by small independant states, called the Thirteen Cantons, which are under different forms of government; some being governed by a few principal people, or an aristocracy; and others by magistrates chosen by the people, or a democracy; all these Cantons are

* This country lies the highest of any in Europe, which causes the air to be thin and wholesome; but it is mountainous, especially toward the south, and not very fruitful.

are united together for mutual defence, by what is called the Helvetic league or confederacy.

Q. How is Switzerland situated?

A. It has Alsace and Swabia in Germany on the north; Italy on the south; French Comte on the west; and Tyrol on the east. It is 125 miles north and south, and 207 east and west, including the Grison's country, with the allies of the Switzers.

Q. How is Swisserland divided?

A. Into Swisserland, properly so called, which contains the Thirteen Cantons; into allies of the Switzers; subjects of the Switzers; and subjects of their allies.

Q. Which are the Thirteen Cantons?

A. Zurich, Berne, Lucerne, Ury, Schwitz, Underwalden, Zug, Glaris, Basil, Friburgh, Soleure, Schafhausen, and Appenzel, each of which has a capital town or borough.

Q. Who are the allies of the Switzers?

A. The abbey of St. Gall, with the country of the Grisons; the Valais; the bishop of Basil; the republic of Geneva, with the counties of Neufchatel and Vallenghin.

Q. What territories are the subjects of the Switzers?

A. The counties of Baden, the bailiwicks of Rheinthal, Sargens, Gaster, Retznach, and the Rappaschawl, with the Thurgau, Reinthal, the seven bailiwicks of Italy, and what are styled the Free Provinces.

Q. Who

Q. Who are the subjects of their allies?

A. The Valteline, the counties of Chiavenn, and Bormio, the Tockenburgh, and the lower Valais.

Q. Which are the most considerable towns in Swisserland?

A. Zurich, Basil, Lucerne, Friburgh, Soleure, Geneva and Laufanne.

Q. What else is remarkable in Swisserland?

A. The lakes of Geneva, Constance, Neufchatel, and Zurich; the rivers Rhine, Rhone, Inn, Adda, and Tesin: these having their sources in those mountains of the Alps which are chiefly occupied by the Switzers.

Q. What is the predominant form of religion in Swisserland?

A. The Roman Catholic in the seven lesser Cantons; the Protestant in those of Zurich, Berne, Basil, and Scaufhausen; those of Glaris and Appenzel admit both communions; Calvinism prevails in Geneva, but every other mode of worship is tolerated there.

L E S S O N X X X I.

F R A N C E.

Q. W H A T is the government of France?

A. France, the largest and best situated kingdom in Europe, was, until very lately, an absolute monarchy; heretofore it was moderated by the assembly of the states, which
answered

answered in some measure to the English parliaments, being derived from the same origin.

Q. What are the boundaries of France*?

A. The mountains of the Pyrenees and the Mediterranean Sea to the south; Germany, Switzerland, and Savoy to the east; the Netherlands or Low Countries to the north; and the Ocean to the west.

Q. Which are the chief mountains of France?

A. Beside the Alps, which divide it from Italy, the Pyrenean mountains, which part it from Spain, and the hills of Vosge on the borders of Franche Comté and Alsace: there are high mountains in Auvergne and the Cevennes.

Q. Which are the principal rivers in France?

A. The Seine, the Loire, the Rhone, and the Garonne: these are all navigable except the Rhone, which is extremely rapid. There is also a canal carried through the province of Languedoc, which forms a junction between the Atlantic ocean and Mediterranean sea.

Q. What is the religion of France?

A. The religion by law established is that of the church of Rome, Protestants being entirely

* It lies betwixt lat. $42^{\circ} 35'$ and $50^{\circ} 57'$ north. The greatest extent from the frontiers of Catalonia on the south, to Calais on the north, is 560 miles; but it is very much indented on the east and west; the greatest breadth in that direction from the point of land westward of Brest, to the frontiers of Alsace, is about 428 miles.

tirely excluded by the revocation of the edict of Nantz; but a few years since, a royal edict relieved such as dissented from the Romish faith from some of their grievances, and the wonderful revolution which has since taken place in that kingdom, has put all subjects upon an equal footing.

Q. How is France divided?

A. Into thirty-six generalities or intendencies: of which six are to the north; eight to the south; seventeen to the central or middle; three are situated in Germany; and two in the Low Countries.

Q. Which are the generalities in the north, and what do they contain?

[N. B. Repeat this Question to each.]

A. (1.) Picardy, (2.) Champagne, (3.) Isle of France, (4.) Paris, (5.) Normandy, and (6.) Brittany or Bretagne.

1. Picardy contains the towns of Amiens, Abbeville, Calais, and Boulogne.

2. Champagne contains the towns of Troyes, Chalons, Rheims, Sens, and Meaux.

3. The Isle of France contains the following palaces and remarkable places; Versailles, Marli, Fontainebleau, Mudon, St. Cloud, Senlis, Soissons, St. Denis, Noyon, Laon, Beauvais, St. Germain, and St. Cyr.

4. Paris contains the capital of the kingdom, where is a university; it is also the seat of the first parliament in France.

5. Normandy

5. Normandy contains Rouen, Caen, Cherbourg, Havre de Grace, and Harfleur.

6. Brittany contains Rennes, Nantes, St. Malo, Brest: the island of Belleisle is likewise under this government.

LESSON XXXII.

Continuation of FRANCE.

Q. WHICH are the middle Generalities or governments in France?

A. (1.) Orleanois, (2.) Burgundy, (3.) Franche Comté, (4.) Main and Perche, (5.) Anjou, (6.) Saumur, (7.) Berry, (8.) Touraine, (9.) Nivernois, (10.) Bourbon, (11.) Limoufin, (12.) La Marche, (13.) Poictou and Aunis, (14.) Saintonge and Augoumois, (16.) Auvergne, and (17.) Lionnois.

1. Orleanois contains Orleans, Chartres, Blois, Chambord, and Montargis.

2. Burgundy contains Dijon, Autrin, Auxerre, and Trevoux.

3. Franche Comté contains Bresancon, Salines, Dole, and Gray.

4. The united government of Main and Perche contains, Mans, Laval, and Perche.

5. Anjou contains the capital of Angen; and Saumur, a capital of the same name.

7. Berry, or Berre, and Touraine contain Bourges, Issoudun, Tours, and Amboise.

9. Nivernois,

9. Nivernois and Bourbonnois contain Nevers, Clameci, and Moulins.

11. The two governments of Limousin and La Marche contain Lemoges, Tulle, Brize, la Gaillarde and Gueret.

13. Poitou and Aunis contain Poitiers, Nicort, Lucon, Rochford, and Rochelle: the isle of Oleron is likewise included in the government of Aunis.

14. The government of Saintonge and Angoumois contains Saintes, Pous, St. John d'Angeli, Angoumois, Angoulesme, and Coignac.

16. Auvergne contains St. Flour, Aurillac, and Clermont.

17. The capital of the Lionnois is Lyons.

LESSON XXXIII.

Conclusion of FRANCE.

Q. WHICH are the southern generalities, or governments of France?

A. (1.) Provence, (2.) Dauphiné, (3.) Languedoc, (4.) Roussillon, and (5.) Foix, (6.) Guienne, (7.) Gascony, (8.) Lower Navarre and Berne.

1. Provence contains Aix, Arles, Marseilles, Toulon, Antibes, and Orange.

2. Dauphiné contains Grenoble, Briancon, Ambrun, Vienne, and Valence.

3. Languedoc

3. Languedoc contains Thoulouse, its capital, Narbonne, Montpellier and Nismes.

4. The governments of Roussillon and Foix, have Perpignan in the one and Foix in the other.

6. Guienne has Bourdeaux, Perigueux, Agen, and Montauban; Gascony contains Auch and Bayonne.

8. Lower Navarre and Berne have the town of St. Jean Pied de Port, Pau, Oleron and Navarreens.

Q. What principalities are enclosed within the limits of France?

A. The Venaissin county, belonging to the Pope; in which are the archbishoprick of Avignon, with the bishoprics of Vaison, Cavaillon and Carpentras; the principality and bishopric of Orange, which was re-united to the crown of France at the death of William III. of England.

Q. What are the three governments lying in Germany?

A. Alsace; Lorrain and Bar; Messin or Metz.

Q. What are the principal places in each?

A. Strasburg and Colmar, in Alsace; Nancy and L'unebille, in Lorrain; Bar le Duc, in Bar; and Metz, in Messin.

Q. What are the possessions of France in the Low Countries?

A. The county of Artois; in which are Arras, Aire, and St. Omer's. French Flanders,

ders; in which are Gravelines, L'Isle, Douay, Cambray, Chateau Cambrisis, Valenciennes and Dunkirk. A part of Hanault, and a part of Luxemburg are likewise annexed to that kingdom.

Q. Has not the crown of France some other dominions?

A. It holds many valuable islands in the West Indies; the Mauritius & Isle of France in Africa, with some forts and settlements on the Senegal river. On the Asiatic continent it has likewise several possessions. Each of these will be spoken of in its proper place*.

[N. B. Rehearje the six foregoing Lessons.]

LESSON

* The air of France is very healthy, the soil productive of all sorts of corn and excellent wine; hemp, flax, and saffron are also obtained; silk is procured by the breed of the silk worm in the southern provinces; in which part likewise light woollen goods are chiefly manufactured.

The general character of the people is, that they are polite, active and inconstant, with much fluency and volubility of speech; they have a graceful and winning deportment: are airy and gallant. Both gentlemen and citizens live more sparingly in their diet than the English, feeding chiefly on boiled meats and soups. They are distinguished for a ready conception, and by their attainments in literature, arts and sciences. The women of this country are conspicuous for their wit, good sense, and cultivated understandings. The French are a brave people; fond of glory, and act from a nice sense of honour. They are well skilled in the military art, have of late made considerable advances in manufactures and commerce, and have become powerful at sea.

LESSON XXXIV.

The LOW-COUNTRIES.

Q. WHAT are the Low-Countries?

A. Seventeen provinces, situated north of France, and west of Germany, which are now subject to different sovereigns, and are divided into the United Provinces, Austrian Netherlands and French Netherlands.

Q. What is the number of the United Provinces?

A. Seven, which are called States General of the United Provinces, or of Holland, viz. Gueldres and Zutphen, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friezland, Overijssel and Groningen; to which must be added some acquired countries, as Dutch Brabant, Dutch Flanders, and part of Limburgh*.

Q. What other dominions are subject to the States General?

A. Some islands in the West Indies, and many very valuable islands in the South Eastern

* They lie between lat. 51 d. 20 m. and 53 d. 26. m. north; so that the extent north and south is 126 miles, the breadth very unequal, the greatest extent from east to west, from the mouth of the Meuse, to the frontiers of Munster, is 105. They are called the United Provinces, because of their union or rather confederacy, entered into at Utrecht for the defence of their liberties against the Spaniards in the year 1574.

Eastern parts of Asia, such as the Spice Islands and the settlement of Batavia on the island of Java. On the continent of India they have Negapatnam, on the Coromandel coast; and Hughley in Bengal. In Africa they have the important settlement at the Cape of Good Hope.

Q. Which are the chief towns of the United Provinces?

A. Amsterdam, the most trading town of Europe, next to London; Rotterdam; Leyden, an university; Delft, and the Hague in the province of Holland; Middleburgh, Flushing, Zurickzee in Zealand; and Nimeguen in Gueldres.

Q. Which are the other towns of the United Provinces?

A. Utrecht, a large city in the province of the same name; Lewerden and Franeker, in Friesland; Daventer in Overysfel; and Groningen in the province of that name, which is also an university.

Q. Which are the towns acquired by the United Provinces?

A. Boisleduc, Crave and Breda, in Brabant; Maestricht in the territory of Leige, one of the strongest towns in Europe; Sluice, and Hulst, in Flanders; and Walkemburgh, in the duchy of Limbourg.

LESSON XXXV.

Sequel of the LOW-COUNTRIES.

Q. WHICH are the provinces of the Austrian Netherlands?

A. The duchy of Brabant, the marquifate of the holy empire, lordship of Mechlin, the duchies of Limbourg, part of Luxemburgh and Gueldres, with the counties of Flanders; part of the county of Hainault, and the town of Namur.

Q. Which are the chief towns of the Austrian Netherlands?

A. Bruffels, the capital of all these provinces; Louvain an university; Limbourg; Luxemburg, a very strong town, Ostend; Nieuport, Mons; Mechlin, an archbishopric; and Antwerp, once a very rich and well-built town; Ruremond, Ghent, Bruges, Ypres, Namur, and Tournay*.

Q. What provinces of the Netherlands are subject to France?

A. All Artois, part of Flanders and Hainault, of which we have made mention before.

LESSON

* These dominions formerly belonged to the crown of Spain, but were conquered by the confederates in the war for the Spanish fucceffion, and given to the houfe of Austria, by the treaty of Utrecht; the government is by a viceroy affifted by a council of three.

LESSON XXXVI.

S P A I N.

Q. How is Spain* situated?

A. It has the bay of Biscay and the kingdom of France on the north, Portugal and the Atlantic on the west, the Mediterranean and the Atlantic on the south; (from France it is separated by the Pyrenees) and the Mediterranean on the east.

Q. How is the kingdom of Spain divided?

A. It may be divided several ways; First, Into the kingdom of Castile, and that of Arragon. Second, According to the ecclesiastical provinces. Third, Into north and south, which last we shall follow, as being most in use.

Q. How many provinces does North Spain contain?

A. Eight, viz. Navarre, Leon, Old Castile, Arragon, Galicia, the principality of the Asturias, Biscay, and Catalonia; the four first had heretofore the title of kingdoms.

E 2

Q. Which

* Spain lies between lat. 35 d. 10 min. and 43 d. 50 min. north, and between west longitude 9 d. 40 min. and east longitude 3 d. 10 min.

It is 490 miles from the Straits of Gibraltar to Cape de Las Pennas, and 445 east and west, where broadest from the borders of Portugal, to Cape Palafugel in Catalonia, but is much indented by the sea, and Portugal.

Q. Which are the provinces of South Spain?

A. There are six of them, viz. New Castile, Andalusia, Valentia, Murcia, and Grenada; the last four had also the titles of kingdoms; and possessed the islands of Majorca and Minorca.

Q. Which are the chief towns of New Spain?

A. Pampelona is the capital of Navarre: Leon of the province of the same name, in which is also Salamanca, an university; in Old Castile are Burgos, Valladolid, and Segovia; in Arragon, Sarragossa, the capital, and Taragon.

Q. Which are the other towns of North Spain?

A. Saint Jago-di-Compostella, in Galicia; Oviedo, in Asturias; Bilboa and St. Sebastian, in Biscay; in Catalonia, a large and fruitful province, the chief towns are Barcelona, Girona, Lerida, Tarragon, and Tortosa.

Q. Which are the chief towns of South Spain?

A. In New Castile are Madrid, a large well-built town, the capital of all Spain; Toledo, heretofore the capital, a rich archbishopric; Alcala, an university; and the Escorial, the king of Spain's palace.

Q. Name the other towns of South Spain?

A. Seville, Cadiz or Cales, a town of great trade; Gibraltar, in the possession of the English, and Corduba, in Andalusia; Valentia and Alicant in Valentia; Murcia and Carthagena

Carthagená in Murcia; Granada and Málaga in Granada; Majorca is the capital of the island of that name; and Port Mahon is in Minorca.

LESSON XXXVII.

Sequel of SPAIN.

Q. WHICH are the ecclesiastical provinces of Spain?

A. They are eight in number, under as many archbishops; namely, Toledo, primate of all Spain; Burgos, Compostella, Seville, Granada, Saragossa, Tarragon and Valencia, with forty-four bishops under them.

Q. Which are the rivers in Spain?

A. The chief rivers of Spain, all of which rise in it, are the Minho, the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadino, and the Guadalquivir, which run into the ocean; the Ebro, the Xucar, and the Segura, which run into the Mediterranean.

Q. What are the mountains of Spain?

A. The Pyrenean, which parts it from France; the mountains of Asturia, and several others in the kingdom of Leon, in Estramadura, and in New Castile.

Q. Which are the islands of Spain?

A. The chief islands subject to Spain, are those of Bayonne in the ocean, on the borders of Galicia; in the Mediterranean sea, Majorca,

Minorca and Ivica; Sardinia, with the title of a kingdom, did also belong to Spain, but has for many years been possessed by the Duke of Savoy.

Q. Has Spain no other dominions ?

A. It has several forts and islands in Africa, some islands in Asia, and large dominions in America, of which more hereafter*.

LESSON XXXVIII.

P O R T U G A L †.

Q. WHAT is Portugal ?

A. An hereditary kingdom, several times parted from Spain, and is divided into Portugal properly so called, and Algarva, which had also heretofore the title of a kingdom.

Q. Which

* The government of Spain is monarchical, and females succeed on failure of males.

The people are grave, haughty, averse to labour, brave, with elevated notions of honour; amorous, but extremely jealous of their women, whom they guard and immure with great austerity; revengeful, and in gratifying their revenge they sometimes have recourse to assassination. They are moderate in their diet, but so habituated to indolence, that their minds are but little cultivated, and the country for the last and present century has furnished few instances of men who have excelled in arts, sciences, or any branch of literature.

Their religion is that of the church of Rome, and they have a very severe inquisition against the exercise of any other.

† The government, religion, language, and people, are much like those of Spain. They have an inquisition, and are accounted the greatest bigots of the Roman church.

Q. What are the boundaries of Portugal?

A. Portugal has Galicia on the north, the rest of Spain east, and the Atlantic on the west and south; it is 330 miles from north to south, and about 130 where broadest, from east to west, including Algarva.

Q. What provinces are in Portugal?

A. Five small ones, viz. the Enter-Douro and Minho, Tralos-Montes, Beira, Estramadura and Alentejo.

Q. What are the chief towns of those provinces?

A. Lisbon, an archbishopric: the capital of Estramadura, and of the whole kingdom, a rich, trading, well-peopled city on the Tagus, two leagues from the sea; Braga, another archbishopric, with the bishoprics of Oporto, Lamego, Miranda, Viseo, Guarda, Conimbria an university, Leira, Portalegro, and Elvas.

Q. What other towns are in those provinces?

A. Ponte-de-lima, Guimaranes, Braganza, Aveiro, Almeida, Castle-blanco, Setubal and Beja.

Q. What does the Algarva contain?

A. Algarva is a small province on the sea-coast. Its towns are Tavira the capital, Faro a bishopric, Lagos, Villanova, and the borough of St. Vincent.

Q. What other dominions has Portugal?

A. The Azores or Western islands, some forts on the continent of Africa, Goa in

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Asia, and Brazil in South America; from the last of which flow most of the riches of Portugal.

LESSON XXXIX.

S A V O Y.

Q. WHAT is Savoy?

A. An independent principality, formerly divided into six parts, viz. the duchies of Geneva, Chablais, and Savoy; the counties of Tarantaife and Maurien; and the barony of Fauffigny: but Geneva has long been an independent republic. Savoy now makes a part of the dominions of the king of Sardinia.

Q. Which are its chief towns?

A. Chambery, the capital, with a parliament for Savoy; the bishopric of Annecy; Montmemelian; Moutiers, an archbishopric, and St. John of Maurien, the see of a bishop.

LESSON XL.

I T A L Y.

Q. WHAT is Italy*?

A. Italy is one of the finest and most considerable countries in Europe: It is a peninsula,

* Italy, including the duchy of Savoy, lies betwixt lat. 37 d. 35 m. and 46 d. 20 m. S. the length from

sula, having the Alps to the north, all the rest being surrounded by the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas.

Q. How is Italy divided?

A. Into three parts, north, middle, and south; each of which is subdivided into several states and principalities.

Q. Which are the states of the north of Italy?

A. Piedmont, Montserrat, the republics of Genoa and Lucca, the duchies of Milan, Parma, Placentia, Mantua, Modena, and Mirandola; with the dominions of the republic of Venice.

Q. Which are the states of the middle part of Italy?

A. The great duchy of Tuscany, and the ecclesiastical state, both which, especially the last, contain several principalities.

Q. Which are the states of the south of Italy?

A. The kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, more considerable in history than by their extent or revenues.

E 5

Q. How

from N. E. to S. W. is about 910 Italian miles, the greatest breadth from the frontiers of Savoy to those of Germany, is near 400; but the greatest breadth in some other places is not above 185; it has part of Switzerland and Germany on the north, the Mediterranean on the west, and part of Germany and the Adriatic sea on the east.

Italy is under many sovereigns, the chief are the Pope, the king of Naples and Sicily, of the royal family of Spain; the duke of Tuscany, of the house of Austria; the king of Sardinia, who is duke of Savoy; the republics of Venice and Genoa, the dukes of Parma and Modena, and the small republic of Lucca.

Q. How is Piedmont divided ?

A. Into four parts, viz. Piedmont properly so called, the duchy of Aosta, the county of Nice, and the lordship of Verceil.

Q. Which are the chief towns of Piedmont ?

A. Turin the capital, an archbishopric, and the place of residence of the sovereign ; Ivrea, Pignerol, Mondovi, Fossano, Saluzzo, Asti, Aosta, Nice, a sea-port, and Verceil.

Q. What is Montserrat ?

A. A duchy, heretofore divided into Montserrat of Savoy, and that of Mantua, both which now belong to the same prince, who is also king of Sardinia. Casal, a dismantled town, is the capital ; the others are Trino, Alba, and Acqui.

[N. B. *Rehearse the six foregoing Lessons.*]

LESSON XLI.

Continuation of ITALY.

Q. How is the republic of Genoa divided ?

A. The states of Genoa, which on one side are bounded by the Mediterranean sea, and on the other by the Appenine mountains, which there begin to rise, are divided into east and west. Genoa, a most magnificent and trading city, is the capital, and has a fine harbour.

Q. What

Q. What other towns are in the state of Genoa ?

A. Oneglia ; St. Remo ; Savona, heretofore a good sea-port ; the bishoprics of Novi ; Vintimiglia ; and Albenga ; besides Monaco and Finale, which are inclosed within the limits of the state of Genoa : but Monaco is under the protection of France, and Finale belongs to the emperor.

Q. What is contained in the republic of Lucca ?

A. This republic is of small extent, and has nothing considerable but Lucca, a bishop's see, moderately peopled, and of some traffic.

Q. How is the duchy of Milan divided ?

A. This is one of the most considerable duchies of Europe, and is divided into thirteen territories, viz. Milan, Pavia, Novaro, Como, Lodi, Cremona, Tortona, Alexandria, the county of Anghierra, Lumellina, Bobio, Vigevano, and the vallies of Sessia.

Q. Which are the chief towns of the Milanese ?

A. Milan, and the castle which protects it, a great, rich, well-peopled city, and an archbishopric ; the bishoprics of Pavia, Novaro, Como, Lodi, Cremona, and Tortona in the territories of the same names.

Q. Which are the other towns of the Milanese ?

A. Alexandria, which belongs to the king of Sardinia ; and Bobio ; both bishoprics ;

Anghierra, Vigevano and Valentia, capital of Lumellina. The other towns are of the same name with the territories they belong to.

Q. What is the duchy of Parma?

A. A principality divided into the duchies of Parma and Placentia, the towns of which are of the same name, both bishoprics, well built, and well peopled cities. Borgo San Domino is the capital of a small territory, belonging also to the duke of Parma.

LESSON XLII.

Continuation of ITALY.

Q. WHAT doth the duchy of Mantua contain?

A. The duchies of Mantua, Guastalla and Sabionetta, with the principality of Castiglione, and some other inconsiderable districts. The capital is Mantua, a bishopric, a strong well-built place, in the middle of a lake; Guastalla and Sabionetta are two small towns.

Q. What is contained in the duchy of Modena?

A. This principality is a fruitful country, divided into the duchies of Modena and of Reggio, which are episcopal towns of the same name, well built, and of good traffic.

Q. What

Q. What is the duchy of Mirandola?

A. A very small state, of which the only considerable towns are Mirandola and Concordia.

Q. Now explain the states of the republic of Venice?

A. This republic, one of the most considerable in Europe, is of large extent, and contains fourteen small provinces, seven to the west, and seven to the east: Venice is the capital.

Q. Which are the seven provinces to the west?

A. The Bergamasco, the Cremasco, Bresciano, and Rovigiano.

Q. Which are their chief towns?

A. Bergamo, a strong and trading town, Crema, Brescia, Verona, (large, but thinly peopled) Vicenza, Padua, an university, and Rovigo; all of them bishoprics.

Q. Which are the seven provinces to the east?

A. The Dogado, Trevigiano, Feltrino, Belluno, Cadorino, Friuli, and Venetian Istria, to the eastward of the gulf of Venice.

Q. Which are the chief towns?

A. Venice, the capital of this republic, the most singular, the finest, and most populous city of Italy: it has an archbishop, who has also the title of patriarch: the other towns are Treviso, Feltri, Belluno, and Capo de Istria, all bishoprics; and Udina in the Friuli.

Q. What other dominions has the republic of Venice?

A. On the eastern shore of the Adriatic sea, Morlachia, of which Zeng is the capital; part of Dalmatia, viz. Spalatro and Zara, two archbishoprics; some islands besides those of Corfu, St. Mauro, Cefalonia, and Zante.

LESSON XLIII.

Continuation of ITALY.

Q. WHICH are the middle parts of Italy?

A. The great duchy of Tuscany, and the ecclesiastical state; the first of which is divided into three provinces, viz. Florence, Pisa, and Sienna.

Q. Which are the chief towns?

A. Florence, the capital, a large, handsome, well-built city; Pisa, Sienna, each of which are archbishoprics, and have an university; also Leghorn, a good sea-port.

Q. What is the ecclesiastical State?

A. It is made up of temporal principalities, subject to the pope, divided into twelve provinces, of which six are north, and six south.

Q. Which are the northern provinces?

A. The Legation of Ferrara, a very fruitful country; that of Bologna very plentiful; the Romagna, which incloses the small republic of St. Marino; the duchy of Urbino, unwholesome

wholesome and barren ; the Perigiano ; and Ancona.

Q. Which are the chief towns ?

A. Ferrara, large but thinly peopled ; Comaccio, Bologna, a rich and trading city ; Ravenna, very ancient ; Rimini ; Urbino, an archbishopric ; Pezzaro, Perugia, Ancona, which has a very fine port formed by art ; and Loretto ; these three last are bishoprics.

Q. Which are the southern provinces ?

A. Orvietano ; duchy of Castro ; Umbria, or duchy of Spoleto ; St. Peter's Patrimony ; Campagna di Roma, and Sabina ; to which may be added Benevento, inclosed within the kingdom of Naples.

Q. Which are their chief towns ?

A. Orvietto, Castro, Spoleto, Viterbo, which are in the Patrimony of St. Peter, as well as Porto and Civita-Vecchia, and Rome, the capital of the ecclesiastical state, and once of the world then known.

LESSON XLIV.

Continuation of ITALY.

Q. WHICH are the south parts of Italy ?

A. The kingdoms of Naples and Sicily ; the first of which is divided into four large provinces, subdivided into several territories, or smaller provinces.

Q. Which are those four great provinces?

A. The Abruzzo; Terra di Lavoro; Apulia; and Calabria, each of which contains three small provinces.

Q. Which are the provinces and towns of Abruzzo?

A. Abruzzo the farther, in which are Aquila, Atri, and Teramo; Abruzzo, the nether, in which are Civita de Chieti, Lanciano, and Sulmona; and the county of Molise, which has Molise, Trivento, and Isernia.

Q. Which are the provinces and towns of Terra di Lavoro?

A. Terra di Lavoro, properly so called, and the farther and nether principalities, of which the chief towns are Naples, capital of the whole kingdom, a large and rich city, with a fine haven on the Mediterranean; Capua, Gaeta, and Monte-Cassino.

Q. Which are the other towns of these provinces?

A. In the farther principality are Monte Marano, and Conza, with the duchy and archbishopric of Benevento, belonging to the pope. In the nearer principality are Salerno and Amalfi.

Q. Which are the provinces and towns of Apulia?

A. The Capitanata, county of Bari, and territory of Otranto, in which are Lucera delli Pagani, Manfredonia, Bari, Trani, Otranto, and Tarento.

Q. What

Q. What is contained in Calabria ?

A. The Basilicata, the nearer and the farther Calabria ; the chief towns of which are Cirenza, Cozenza, Cantazaro, and Reggio. This country suffered considerably by earthquakes, in the year 1783.

Q. How is Sicily divided ?

A. Sicily, both an island and a kingdom, is divided into three vallies, viz. of Demona, Mazara, and Noto ; their chief towns are Messina, the capital, a large, rich, and trading city ; Palermo, a large town, with a sea-port ; and Syracuse.

LESSON XLV.

Sequel of I T A L Y.

Q. WHICH are the islands belonging to Italy ?

A. Sicily above mentioned ; Sardinia, a kingdom ; Corsica, Malta ; to which may be added Corfu, Santa Maura, Cefalonia, Zante, and some other lesser islands.

Q. What is contained in Sardinia ?

A. This kingdom, which now belongs to the duke of Savoy, who takes the title of king of Sardinia, is divided into Cape Logoduri, and Cape Cagliari : in the first is the town of Sassari ; in the second Cagliari, capital of the island, an archbishopric and sea-port.

Q. What

Q. What is Corsica ?

A. This island is divided by a ridge of mountains into north, in which is Bastia, a bishopric, and good sea-port ; and south, in which are Bonifacia and Adjosso. The island Capræa is a dependance of Corsica*.

Q. Which are the other islands of Italy ?

A. Malta is a dependance of Sicily ; it belongs to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem ; its capital is La Valette, the strongest town in the world : Elba has Port Longone : Lipari is the only place of note in the islands of that name. The other islands are too inconsiderable for particular notice.

Q. Which are the mountains of Italy ?

A. The Alps, which part it from France, Switzerland, and Germany ; the Apennine, a ridge of mountains, which stretching from north to south, divide Italy into east and west.

Q. What lakes are in Italy ?

A. The most considerable are lake Major ; that of Como in the Milanese, lake of Guarda
in

* Corsica formerly belonged to the Genoese ; but their oppressions incited the natives to attempt throwing off the yoke, which, under the conduct of their noble patriot Paoli, they accomplished ; the Genoese being reduced to the possession of the capital only, called Bastia. They have since sold the island to the French, who have sent numerous forces thither, and at a vast expence of money and lives, the island was subdued ; but many of the inhabitants abandoned it, and settled in foreign countries. It has lately been restored to freedom, and all the claims of France renounced by the national assembly.

in the states of Venice; that of Perugia in the Perugiano; with those of Celano, Lufina, and Varano, in the kingdom of Naples.

Q. Which are the rivers of Italy?

A. The Po, the Adige, the Tefino, Adda and Tyber; and in the kingdom of Naples, these five rivers, viz. Garigliano, Voltorno, Candelero, Brandano, and Agri*.

L E S.

* The religion of Italy is the church of Rome; and they have courts of inquisition to stop the progress of any other. There are more bishoprics there than in any country in Europe; the kingdom of Naples alone having more than all France. The chief universities are Bologna, Rome, Padua, Sienna, Pisa, Turin, Naples, and Salerno.

This country is generally esteemed the garden of Europe, being very fertile, yielding in great abundance corn, wines, and fruit; which, with rice, silk, velvets, taffaties, satins, grograms, fustians, gold wire, alum, glasses, &c. are their chief commodities.

They abound with remains of antique monuments, triumphal arches, statues, &c.

The natives may be characterised as possessing good talents, which are seldom cultivated or exerted; but many men among the Italians have, by their attainments in literature, arts, sciences, and general knowledge, proved themselves exceptions to this general character. The Italians are polite, lively, and blindly superstitious; dissembling and revengeful. Jealousy was formerly carried to the highest pitch in Italy; now the very idea of it is ridiculed. Men of rank and fashion pass their time in frivolous attentions to the ladies, whose education and habits serve neither to improve their natural good sense, nor instinctive love of virtue.

LESSON XLVI.

TURKEY, *in* EUROPE.

Q. WHAT is Turkey, in Europe?

A. Those states of Europe, which are subject to the Grand Signior or Emperor of the Turks: His European dominions, including the islands in the Archipelago, extend from lat. 35 d. to lat. 43 d. 52 m. which is 72° south and north, the breadth very unequal, but where greatest to the north about 87 d. and are very narrow towards the south.

Q. How are these dominions divided?

A. Into the northern and southern provinces.

Q. Which are the northern provinces?

A. Eight; viz. Bessarabia, Moldavia, Wallachia, Bosnia, Croatia, part of which is subject to the Emperor; Dalmatia, Bulgaria, and Romania; but the three first are not properly under the Turk's dominion, but rather tributaries to, and protected by him. Lesser Tartary was until lately a ninth province, but it is now ceded, by treaty, to the empress of Russia.

Q. Which are the chief towns of those provinces?

A. Precop, Caffa, Oczakow, Bender, Jadi, Jergowish, Jaickza, Wihitz, Zeng, Narenta, Sophia,

Sophia, Constantinople, capital of the whole Turkish empire; Adrianople, and Gallipoli.

Q. Which are the southern provinces?

A. Seven; viz. Macedonia, Albania, Epirus, Theffalia, Achaia, Morea, and the islands.

Q. Which are the chief towns?

A. Salonichi, heretofore Theffalonica, on the sea; Agios-Laura, Scutari, Durazzo, Jannina, Larta, Lariffa, Tricala; Atines, or Fetines, heretofore Athens; Lepanto, Stives, or Thebes, Corinth, Modon, Napoli di Romania, and Malvasia.

Q. Which are the islands belonging to Turkey, in Europe?

A. The chief of those islands situate in the Archipelago, are Stalimena, Negropont, Metimo, Sciro, Scio, Andro, Serigno, and Candia, or island of Crete, with several other islands of less note.

Q. Does not the Turk protect some other state in Europe?

A. He protects the small republic of Ragusa in Dalmatia, on the east shore of the Adriatic sea; the chief towns of which are Ragusa, and Stagno, with some islands.

[N. B. Rebearse the six foregoing Lessons.]

LESSON

LESSON XLVII.

A S I A *.

Q. How is Asia divided?

A. Into north and south, with the islands, which contain ten parts, four north, and six south.

Q. What

* The climate and soil differ according to situation : —In some places under the torrid zone there is a perpetual spring, without those scorching heats that are in other parts of the world under that zone, but most of Asia lies in the northern temperate zone, and that beyond the arctic circle is subject to the same violent colds and frosts which are common in countries under the same latitude.

Upon the whole, it may be reckoned the most fruitful and richest part of the world. It abounds with corn of all sorts, rice, excellent wines, and such delicate and curious fruits, under the torrid zone, as are not to be found elsewhere. It furnishes not only every thing necessary for life and health, but all that avarice, vanity, and sensuality, set a value upon; it supplies most other parts of the world with the richest spices, drugs, plants, simples, pearls, diamonds, and other precious stones; and so abounds with gold, that the sand of the rivers furnishes sufficient quantities, without the trouble of digging for it in the mines; it supplies the rest of the globe with vast quantities of rich and curious silks, callicoes, muslins, tapestries, fables, and the richest furs, coffee, tea, incense, cedar, &c. And it excels all nations in its curious manufacture of porcelain, varnishes, lacquers, and fine durable colours; nature has also provided it with noble quarries of marble, jasper, alabaster, agate, &c.

But with all these advantages, the inhabitants in general seem never to have been very happy; for most of them, except those who live in Tartary, and other northern

Q. What are the boundaries of Asia?

A. It has the icy sea on the north; on the south, the eastern or Indian ocean; Europe and Africa on the west; and the northern Pacific ocean on the east. It is comprehended

thern parts, have always been accounted effeminate, and swallowed up in luxury and idleness. As it is supposed to contain the spot on which the first pair of the human race were placed, so the important transactions which respect the Jewish and Christian dispensations from heaven to mankind, took place in this quarter of the globe. Idolatry and superstition have likewise spread, and here the religion of Mahomet was first propagated. The inhabitants have always been distinguished by a servile spirit, and a readiness to yield to despotic government, especially in the eastern parts. At the same time it must be observed, that some among the Asiatics discover genius in various arts and sciences, especially the Chinese and other eastern nations, for which the Chinese, in particular, consider themselves as greatly superior to the rest of mankind, and boast that they were born with two eyes, whereas the rest of mankind have but one.

The greatest part of the inhabitants of Asia are Mahometans and Pagans; the former are divided into several sects, and the divisions of the latter are endless. Here are abundance of Jews and Christians; the latter of them are divided into Greeks, who have their subdivisions, into some called the Christians of St. Thomas, &c. and the papists have likewise introduced their doctrines in the empire of China, the Turkish dominions, and elsewhere, in such islands and places of the continent as are subject to France, Spain, and Portugal. Here are also a great number of protestants, especially in the Dutch dominions, and in the English and Danish factories.

The prevailing languages at present are the Arabic, Persian, Tartarian, and Chinese. The Japanese is not in use beyond the island of Japan; but the Armenian is the commercial language used in Persia, Turkey, &c.

hended between lat. of 10° south, and of 73° north, including the islands; according to which, its greatest extent from south to north is about 4980 miles on the east side: but then it is much more contracted towards the north, and south-east.

Q. How is Turkey in Asia bounded?

A. On the west, by the straits of Constantinople, the Archipelago, the Mediterranean, the isthmus of Suez, and the Red sea; on the east, by Persia, the Persian gulf; on the south, by the straits of Babelmandel, and the eastern ocean; and on the north by the Black sea and Circassia. Lying betwixt lat. 14° and 45° north, and betwixt longitude 27° and 49° west.

Q. Which are the northern parts of Asia?

A. Siberia, forming that part of the Russian empire which is situated in Asia; Great and Little Tartary; Georgia; Circassia, and some provinces of the Turkish empire; as, Natolia, Caramania, Syria; including Palestine, Armenia, and Diarbec.

Q. Which are the chief towns in the Turkish provinces?

A. Bursa, Smyrna, and Ephesus, in Natolia; Aleppo, Scanderoon or Alexandretta, Antioch, Tripoli, and Damascus, in Syria; Jerusalem, in Palestine.

Q. Which are the other towns?

A. Erserum, and Betles, in Armenia; Diarbekir, Mosul, Bagdad, and Bassora, in Diarbec.

Q. What

Q. What is Georgia?

A. Georgia, or the Gurgistan, is a country divided into several small territories, which are betwixt the Black and the Caspian sea; viz. Mingrelia, Caduel, Guriel, and Imeretta.

LESSON XLVIII.

S I B E R I A.

Q. How is Siberia divided?

A. Siberia, one of the largest countries in Asia, and a part of the Russian empire, is eight hundred leagues from east to west, and three hundred from north to south, and is divided into West and East Siberia.

Q. What is contained in West Siberia?

A. It lies between the river Lena and the mountains of Russia, and contains three sorts of people, Pagans, Mahometan Tartars, and Russians.

Q. Which are the names of those people?

A. The Pagans are called Samojeds, Vogulits, Ostiacks, Tongusi, and Buratti; and are supposed to be the ancient inhabitants of Siberia: the Tartars are the remains of those by whom the Muscovites conquered Siberia, and the Russians or Muscovites are the new inhabitants.

Q. Which are the towns of West Siberia?

A. Tobolski, the capital and residence of the governor-general: Tomskoi and Jenisea.

F

Q. What

Q. What is East Siberia ?

A. That part of it which from the river Lena reaches to the southern Pacific ocean : it was almost unknown till surveyed by order of the Czar, Peter the First, and contains chiefly the peninsula of Kamtchatka.

LESSON XLIX.

TARTARY.

Q. WHAT is Tartary ?

A. Tartary takes up the greatest part of north Asia, from the sea of Azof to the seas of Okotsk and Korea, which is above twelve hundred leagues, and is possessed by several different tribes of Tartars.

Q. What are those different sorts of Tartars ?

A. Tartars, properly so called; Calmucks; and Mungls. Of the first sort are the Circassians, Daghestans and Coubants, the nearest to Europe, betwixt the sea of Azof and the Caspian sea, and are tributaries to Muscovy.

Q. Which are the other Tartars properly so called ?

A. The Nagais, at the mouth of the Volga; the Bolgars; the Casatschia Orda, the Caracalpacks; the Budziac Tartars and the Usbecks, with the inhabitants of Little Tartary and the Crimea.

Q. Which are the chief towns of those Tartars?

A. Azof, Taman, Petigord, Terki, Tar-cow, Astracan, Belgorod, Turkestan, Argens, Samachand, much fallen from its ancient state; Buchara, and Cherfon, both large and strongly fortified towns.

Q. What are the Calmuck Tartars?

A. They are the Pagan Tartars; their territories reach from the river Jaick, in Circassia, to the kingdom of Ava, on one side; and on the other to the territory of Janisea: in the farthest part of this state resides the Dalai Lama, or high-priest of the Calmuck and Mungl Tartars.

Q. Which are the towns of this part of Tartary?

A. As their Chan, or tribe, called Contaish, lives in tents, there are few considerable towns, except in the Lesser Boucharia, where is Caschgar the capital, with Jerkeen and Luckzin.

Q. Who are the Mungl Tartars?

A. They are Pagans, and the most easterly; their country is bounded by the east sea, the great wall of China, the Calmucks, and Siberia; it is above four hundred leagues from east to west, and above an hundred and fifty from north to south.

Q. How are these Mungl Tartars divided?

A. Into several branches, the chief of which are the Calcha Mungls to the west, and the Nieu-chew

Nieuchew Mungls to the east : These last became masters of China in the year 1644, and govern it still.

L E S S O N L.

S O U T H A S I A.

Q. WHAT does South Asia contain ?

A. Arabia ; Persia ; the Mogul Empire, or Hindostan ; the peninsulas of India, China, and Japan, which are each of them divided into several states or provinces.

Q. What is Arabia ?

A. A great peninsula, divided into three parts ; the Stony, the Desert, and the Happy. It has the Red sea, which separates it from Africa, on the west ; Syria and Persia, on the north ; the Persian gulf, on the east ; and the straits of Babelmandel, the Arabian gulf, and the Indian ocean, on the south.

Q. What is Stony Arabia ?

A. It is called Arabia Petrea, and has Egypt on the west, the Red sea on the south, Arabia Deserta on the east, and Palestine, or the Holy Land, on the north. It contains the wilderness of Sinai, in which the Israelites sojourned forty years, after their departure from Egypt.

Q. What is Desert Arabia ?

A. It is commonly known by the name of Arabia Deserta, from its being uninhabitable,
from

from the burning heat and immense quantities of its sands. On its borders are Bassora towards Persia; and Medina and Mecca near the Red sea: the two latter places considered as sacred by the Mahometans.

Q. What is contained in Arabia the Happy?

A. It is generally called Arabia Fœlix, and has several small territories, viz. the kingdoms of Aden or Mocha, and of great Jaman; with the states of the Emirs of Vodona, Mascalat, Labfa, and Del Catif; all which territories have capital towns of the same names.

LESSON LI.

P E R S I A.

Q. WHAT are the boundaries of Persia?

A. It has Turkey in Asia, and Arabia on the west; part of Tartary, and of the Mogul's empire, on the east; part of Circassia, the Caspian sea, and of Tartary, on the north; and the Persian gulf, and Indian ocean, on the south. It lies betwixt lat. 25 d. and 45 d. north; the greatest extent south and north is 1200 miles, and of east and west, about 960.

Q. How is Persia divided?

A. Persia, an hereditary kingdom, has been generally divided into twelve provinces.

Q. Which are those provinces?

A. Seven to the west, viz. Iram of Armenia, Aderbeitzan, Kilan, Irack, Agem,

Kurgistan, Farfistan, and Masandran; and five to the east, viz. Chorasan, Kirman, Sablufan, Candahar, and Sitgistan.

Q. What are the chief towns of Persia?

A. - Erivan, Tauris, Derbent, Isapahan, until lately a large trading town, and capital of all Persia; Sus, Schiras, now the seat of empire; Kirman, Bander-Abassy and Candahar; with the town and island of Ormus*.

L E S S O N LII.

I N D I A *in general.*

Q. WHAT are the boundaries of India?

A. It has Persia and the Indian ocean on the west; Usbeck Tartary and Thibet on the north; China, and the Chinese sea, on the east; the isle of Ceylon, some parts of which belong to the Dutch, lies on the east of Cape Comorin, which is its most southern point of land; on the south-east and south, the great Indian or Eastern ocean.

Q. What are the grand divisions of India?

A. Geographers divide India in three parts: 1st, the peninsula beyond the river Ganges, called

* The Persian geographers were used to reckon in their empire 544 walled cities, a very considerable number of towns and castles, 60,000 villages, and 40 millions of souls. But tyranny, oppression, and a long continuance of civil wars, excited by various pretenders to the crown, have desolated the country.

called the farther Peninsula; 2dly, the Main Land, or Hindostan; 3dly, the peninsula within or on this side the Ganges. All of these are populous and extensive empires.

Q. What are the boundaries of the farther Peninsula, or India beyond the Ganges?

A. The farther peninsula is bounded by Thibet and China, on the north; by China, and the Chinese sea, on the east; by the same sea, and the straits of Malacca, on the south; and by the bay of Bengal and the nearer India on the west. Its length is about 2000 miles from north to south, and its breadth 1000 miles, being situated between the 1st and 30th degrees of north latitude, and the 92d and 109th of east longitude.

Q. How is this peninsula divided?

A. The farther peninsula is divided into twelve districts; three on the north-west; four on the south-west; two on the north-east; and three on the south-east. Their names are Acham, Ava, Arracan; Pegu, Martaban, Siam, and Malacca, which last is subject to the Dutch; Tonquin Laos, Cochin China, Cambodia, and Chiampa, some of which are tributary to China.

Q. What are the chief towns of those districts?

A. Camdaya, Ava, Arracan; Pegu, Martaban, Siam, Malacca; Cachao, Lanchang, Thoanoa, Cambodia, and Padram.

LESSON LIII.

THE MOGUL EMPIRE, OR INDOSTAN; *now generally called* HINDOSTAN.

Q. WHAT are the boundaries of the Mogul Empire, or Hindostan?

A. Indostan, in its fullest extent, includes the peninsula within the Ganges; it is then bounded by Persia and part of the Indian ocean, on the west; by Usbeck Tartary and Thibet, on the north and north-east; by the kingdom of Ava and the bay of Bengal, on the east; and by the great Indian ocean on the south. The length of this country, from Cape Comorin on the south, to the frontiers of Tartary on the north, is near 2000 miles; and its breadth in its widest extent from Persia on the west, to the kingdom of Ava on the east, is near 1500 miles. It lies between the 7th and 37th degrees of north latitude, and contains the greatest part of the country of India. The Mogul empire, however, strictly speaking, never extended at one time over all this tract; for at its utmost limits under Aurengzebe, it reached no farther than from the 10th to the 35th degree of latitude; and the best modern geographers extend Hindostan on the south no farther than about 21 d. of latitude.

Q. How

Q. How is the Mogul Empire divided?

A. Before the dismemberment of this empire, by the rebellion of its dependent princes, and the conquests of foreign powers, it was divided into nineteen provinces, the names of which were Lahore, Moultan, including Sindy, Agemere, Delhi, Agra, Oude, Allahabad, Bahar, Bengal, Orissa, Malwa, Cabul, including Candahar and Gazna, Berar, Candesh and Amednagur; Beder, Golconda and Vifiacour. But the present Emperor of Hindostan possesses only the city of Delhi, and a small territory round it.

Q. Who are the present possessors of Indostan?

A. Indostan is at present divided into a very great number of states, some of which are independent, and others tributary to the principal powers, the chief of which are the British Nation, which possesses the whole province of Bengal, Bahar, part of Orissa, and the district of Benares in Oude; Madras, on the coast of Coromandel, or the eastern boundary of the hither peninsula, and an extensive tract on the same coast called the Circars; on the western coast they possess the islands of Bombay and Salfette, &c.

The Nabob of Oude possesses the province of that name, and some part of Delhi, Allahabad and Agra.

The Seiks are the westernmost nation of Indostan, and possess the provinces of Lahore, Moultan, and Sindy.

The Abdalli possess Cabul, Seistan, and the neighbouring countries of Persia, which together form an extensive kingdom.

The Mahratta states occupy the southern parts of Indostan, Malwa, Berar, great part of Orissa, Candeish, and Vissapour; the principal part of Amednagur, half of Guzerat, and a small part of Agimere, Agra and Allahabad, are contained in their extensive empire, which is divided amongst a number of chiefs or princes, some of whose dominions are very extensive. They acknowledge the Paishwa as their head; but their obedience is merely nominal, like that of the princes of Germany to the emperor.

The possessions of the Nizam, or prince of the Decan, comprise the province of Golconda and the eastern part of Amednagur, that is the ancient province of Telingara.

The dominions of the Nabob of Arcot, called the Carnatic, extend along the whole coast of Coromandel, from the Circars to Cape Comorin, including Tanjore which is only tributary, Marrawar, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinsoelly.

The Nabob of Mysore (Tippoo Saib) possesses the provinces of Mysore, Bendore, Coimbetore, Canarle, and Dindigul, he having far the largest share of the peninsula.

The

The French are in possession of Pondicherry on the coast of Coromandel, situate between Madras and Tanjore, and of a few factories besides in other parts of the country.

The Dutch and Danish possessions are very small in this country; the former, however, has Trincomali, in the rich island of Ceylon.

The Portuguese have also a few factories.

Q. What are the chief towns of Hindostan?

A. Delhi is the capital of Hindostan, though the seat of government has at different times been removed to Gazn, Agra, and Canoge. The chief towns of Bengal are, Calcutta, the capital of the British possessions, and Moorshedabad, the residence of the Nabob. Patna is the chief town of Bahar; Cattack of Orissa; Fyzabad and Lucknow of Oude; Benares of the Zemindary of the same name; Poonah is the capital of the Mah-rattas, under which are Ougein and Indoor, the chief towns of Malwa; Nagpour of Berar; Visiapour of Visiapour; and Buranpour of Candeish: Hyderabad is the capital of Golconda; Seringapatam of the Myfore country, or Tippoo Saib's dominions: Lahore and Moulton of the Seik's country; Candahar and Cabul of the Abdalli. The capital of the Carnatic is Arcot; and the chief towns on the coast of Coromandel, are Madras be-
F 6 longing

longing to the English; Pondicherry to the French; Portanova Pullicate to the Dutch, and Goa on the western or Malabar coast belongs to the Portuguese, and Bombay and Surat to the English; besides which there are several principal towns of the same names as the provinces to which they belong, or which are the residence of the petty princes of the empire.

LESSON LIV.

C H I N A*.

Q. WHAT is China?

A. This empire, one of the greatest and best governed of all Asia, is divided into continent, islands, and the peninsula of Korea.

Q. How is the continent divided?

A. Into sixteen provinces; of which eight are to the north, and eight to the south of the river Chian, by which China is divided into two almost equal parts.

Q. Which are the northern provinces?

A. Chenfi, Chamfi, Pekeli, bounded by the great wall of China; Leaotung, between Pekeli

* This empire has Tartary on the north; Tibet, part of Ava, and Tonquin, on the west; the sea on the south and east. It lies betwixt lat. 20 d. and 43 d. it extends south and north 1380 miles. Its extent east and west is from longitude 96 d. to 123 d, its breadth is about 900 miles.

keli and Chorea ; with Canton, Souchoen, Honan, and Nankin.

Q. Which are the Southern Provinces ?

A. Houcham, Kiansi, Chekian, Younan, Quiecheon, Quansi, Canton, and Fokien.

Q. Which are the chief towns of those sixteen provinces ?

A. As China is a country the most populous of any in the world, there are likewise the greatest number of towns in it : they reckon an hundred and fifty-five in the first rank, and thirteen hundred of the second order, besides a prodigious number of boroughs and villages.

Q. Which are the capitals of each province ?

A. Sigan of Chenfi ; Taiyram of Chamsi ; Peking of Pekeli, and the whole empire ; Chinyang of Leaotung ; Cinan of Canton ; Chingtu of Souchoen ; Caifou of Honan, and Nankin, the greatest town in the world, is the capital of the province of the same name.

Q. Which are the capitals of the other eight provinces ?

A. Vuchan, Nanchan, Angcheu, Yunnan, Quieyang, Pueilin, Canton, a large trading sea-port, and Focheu.

Q. Which are the islands belonging to the empire of China ?

A. The most considerable are Hainan and Formosa ; the first lies south of the province of Canton ; the other lies towards the province of Tokein : both are very rich and fruitful.

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Q. What is the peninsula of Korea ?

A. A large and considerable kingdom, tributary to China ; its capital town is Pingan.

LESSON LV.

Islands of ASIA.

Q. WHICH are the islands of Asia ?

A. Some are in the Mediterranean, some in the Indian, and others in the Pacific oceans ; those of the Mediterranean are many, and all of them subject to the Turk.

Q. Which are the chief of these ?

A. Cyprus is the largest and most considerable ; its capital is Nicosia ; Rhodes has a capital town of the same name ; Palmosa, heretofore called Patmos ; Schio and Mytelene, called by the ancients Lesbos.

Q. Which are the islands of Asia in the Indian ocean ?

A. There are a very great number ; the most considerable lying from west to east are the Maldives, which are a cluster of small islands, so numerous that the amount has never been ascertained ; with the island of Ceylon, which produces abundance of the best cinnamon.

Q. Which are the other islands of Asia ?

A. Besides some inconsiderable islands in the gulf of Bengal, there are those of the Sonda,

Sonda, amongst which is Sumatra, one of the most considerable in Asia, being above six hundred leagues in circumference: it is governed by several petty kings; and the Dutch have built several forts on it.

Q. Which are the other islands of the Sonda?

A. Besides Banca, there are the islands Java and Borneo: in Java are the towns of Bantam and Batavia, belonging to the Dutch, whose East India Company has made Batavia the centre and chief factory of its trade: Borneo is another rich island, and the largest in the world, except New Holland, which by many, on account of its great extent, is considered as a continent.

Q. Name the islands of Asia in the Pacific ocean.

A. The Moluccas, or Spice Islands; the Philippines, or Manillas; the new Philippines; the Pelew Islands; the Ladrones, or isles of Thieves. The Dutch have most of their spices from the Moluccas: the Philippines belong to the Spaniards, who by means of them carry on a trade to China.

Q. Are not the islands of Japan amongst those of Asia?

A. They are very considerable for their riches and trade; the largest is Nippon, the capital of which, and of all Japan, is Yedo: Meaco, a rich and trading town, was heretofore the capital: Ximo and Kikoko are two other

other islands of Japan, with some smaller ones.

Q. Have there not been many islands lately discovered, or more perfectly known in the Pacific Ocean, or Great South Sea?

A. New Holland, which was formerly touched at, and named by the Dutch, has lately been fully examined by the English, who have made a settlement on the south-east coast. It is found to exceed all Europe in extent, and, though surrounded by water, is, on account of its magnitude, by some called a continent. The tropic of Capricorn passed through the middle of it. New Guinea and Papua, one island, with some adjacent islands, which have lately been named New Britain, New Ireland, &c. lie nearer to the equator. New Zealand, to the south of New Holland, was likewise first seen and named by the Dutch, but lately more fully discovered by the English; it consists of two long and narrow islands, separated by a strait.

Q. What other islands have lately been discovered, or more fully known in that vast ocean, southward of the Equator?

A. A cluster of islands, which have been named, the Society Islands; the most considerable island of which is Otaheite, or King George's island: another cluster named the Friendly Isles, which are four in number: the Marquisas, and several large islands forming another group, called Terra del Esperitu Santo,

Santo, with one named New Caledonia; Easter island is of small size, and appears to be at a great distance from all other land.

Q. Have there been any lands discovered in this ocean to the north of the Equator?

A. The principal islands in that part are a cluster named the Sandwich Isles, about thirty-five degrees of west longitude from California, on the continent of North America. All the above islands properly belong to Asia.

[N. B. *Rehearse the six foregoing Lessons.*]

LESSON LVI.

A F R I C A.

Q. WHICH is Africa?

A. One of the four grand divisions of the world, bounded on all sides by seas, except the isthmus of Suez, by which it is joined to Asia; the Mediterranean being on the north; the Atlantic ocean on the west and south; and the Indian ocean and Red Sea on the east.

Q. How is Africa divided?

A. Into sixteen great parts: ten on the north side of the equator, and six on the south, all which are subdivided into lesser parts.

Q. What parts are on the north side of the equator,—What on the south?

A. On the northern division are Egypt, Barbary, Biledulgerid, Saara or Desert, Nigritia

gritia or Negroland, Guinea, Abyssinia, Ethiopia, Nubia, the coasts of Abex and of Ajan: on the south of the Equator are Congo, Angola, Caffraria, the Hottentot country, Monomotapa, Monomugi, Zanguebar, and the islands.

Q. What is Egypt?

A. Egypt*, so often mentioned in history, belongs now to the Turks, and is divided into High, Middle, and Low, through all which the river Nile takes its course from south to north: the chief towns are, Said for the high, Cairo for the middle, and Alexandria, Rosetto and Damietta for lower Egypt.

Q. What is Barbary†?

A. The whole coast of Africa from Egypt to the Straits of Gibraltar, and from thence to the utmost bounds of the kingdom of Morocco on the ocean.

Q. What kingdoms are contained in this part?

A. Proceeding from east to west, Barca, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, and Morocco,
all

* By the Turks called Misir, and in scripture Misraim, it situated between 21 and 31 degrees of north latitude, and between 22 and 36 degrees of east longitude. Egypt is reckoned the most fertile of any country in the world, the soil being wonderfully enriched by the overflowing of the Nile.

† Is reckoned to be 2,300 miles in length, and 380 in breadth: the chief commodities of this country are honey, wax, oil, sugar, flax, hemp, hides, cordevants, dates, almonds, mantles, &c.

all so named from their capital towns. Spain has also some places in Barbary, as Ceuta and Oran.

Q. Which is Biledulgerid * ?

A. It is parted from Barbary by a long ridge of mountains, and contains, from west to east, Tefset, Darha, Tafilet, Segelmess, Tegorarin, Zeb, Techort, Biledulgerid, and the Desert of Barca.

Q. What does Zaara † or the Desert contain ?

A. Gaoga, Bordo, Berdoa, Lempta, Terga, Zuentziga, and Zanhaga ; all which countries are but little known, and without any considerable towns.

Q. What is Nigritia ‡ ?

A. Nigritia or Negroland, is a pretty large country, divided into several states or kingdoms ; the chief towns of which are Tombot, Genehoa, Mandiga, and some others. The river Niger runs through this country, and, before it falls into the ocean, parts itself into two streams,—the most northerly is called Senega.

LESSON

* The ancient Numidia, between latitude 29 and 31 degrees north.

† A part of ancient Lybia, between latitude 15 and 26 degrees north.

‡ It is situated between latitude 8 and 22 degrees north. Here the traffic for negro slaves is chiefly carried on : great numbers being every year transported from hence to the West Indies and the continent of America.

LESSON LVII.

Continuation of AFRICA.

Q. WHAT are the other parts of Africa?

A. Guinea * is on the sea coast, and considerable for a great trade in gold and elephants teeth. The English, French, Danes, and Dutch, have some forts and settlements on this coast.

Q. How is Ethiopia divided?

A. It is not much known, but contains chiefly Abyssinia †, and the kingdoms of the Galls, of Dancal and Tigre; Ambamarja is the capital; the other towns are Chaxumo and Baylur.

Q. Which are the other towns of Africa on the north side of the equator?

A. Nubia is one, but not known: the coasts of Abex and Ajan are more known.

Q. Which

* Situated between latitude 5 and 13 degrees north,—about 2,200 miles long.

† Situated wholly within the torrid zone, between latitude 9 and 16 degrees north. The chief commodities are gold, metal, gems, corn, cattle, salt, flax, wines, sugar, canes, &c. This vast country is comprehended between latitude 26 and 45 d. east longitude from London, and is about 3600 miles from N. E. to S. W. and breadth from east to west about 2,180 miles, and is usually divided into Ethiopia interior, and Ethiopia exterior. The Ethiopia interior is also called Abyssinia.

Q. Which parts of Africa are to the south of the equator?

A. Congo, on the sea coast, divided into several petty states or kingdoms; it is the centre of the Negro trade. The Portuguese and Dutch have some settlements in it.

Q. What is Cafraria?

A. Cafraria, or the country of the Cafres, extends from the Atlantic to the Indian ocean, from the tropic of Capricorn southward to the Hottentot country, which begins about 30 d. south latitude, and comprizes the southern point of Africa; the chief places are the Cape of Good Hope, belonging to the Dutch, and Sofala to the Portuguese.

Q. What is Monomotapa?

A. It lies to the north-east of Cafraria, and has the title of an empire, divided by some into six, by others into twenty-five kingdoms: the capital is Monomotapa.

Q. Which are the other states of this part of Africa?

A. Monomugi is an inland country of Africa, very little known. We are better acquainted with the sea coast of Zanguebar, or Mosambique; the chief towns of which are Melinda, Monbas, Quiloa, and Mosambique.

Q. Which are the African islands?

A. Some are to the west in the Atlantic ocean, some to the east in the Ethiopic ocean; the first are the Canary islands, and those of Cape Verde.

Q. Which

Q. Which are the Canary islands ?

A. They are seven in number, and are named Lancerota, Fuertaventura, Canary, Teneriffe, Gomera, Hierro or Ferro, and Palma. On the island of Teneriffe is a remarkable peak, called by the inhabitants Teyde ; it is very near three miles high from the level of the sea. The Dutch used to take their first meridian from hence, but other nations more generally from Ferro ; at present it is usual for each nation to reckon from its capital city. North of those islands is Madeira, a fruitful place ; and south of them are the islands of Cape Verd, of which ten only deserve any notice.

Q. Which are the islands of the Ethiopic or Indian ocean ?

A. Madagascar, which is about eight hundred leagues in circumference. Between which and the continent is a cluster of small islands, called the Comoro. The isles of Bourbon and the Mauritius lie to the east of Madagascar, which belong to France, and are places of refreshment for their East India ships.

LESSON LVIII.

A M E R I C A.

Q. WHAT is America*?

A. The fourth grand division of the world, called also the New World or West Indies: it is divided by the isthmus of Panama, or Darien, into north and south, besides the American islands.

Q. How is North America now properly divided?

A. It may be divided into the possessions held by the English, which are toward the north; the United States, or independent republics of America, in the middle part of the continent; East and West Florida; Louisiana, Old and New Mexico, with California, to the south, now under the Spanish government; and the interior country, still occupied by the Indians, the original inhabitants of the country.

Q. For

* This quarter of the world received its name from Americus Vesputius, a Florentine, who visited it; but it was first discovered by Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, in the year 1492, who coasted along some parts of the continent six years afterwards. Its length from north to south is about 7200 miles, and its breadth from east to west in its broadest part 5200.

Q. For what is the continent of North America particularly remarkable?

A. No country in the world possesses so many, and such extensive lakes. The five largest of these are called, Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan, and Superior.

Q. What are the most considerable rivers in North America?

A. The St. Laurence to the north, and the Mississippi to the south: the latter receives many very large rivers in its course, as, the Missouri, the Illinois, and the Ohio.

Q. What part of this division belongs to England?

A. The country about Hudson's bay, called New South Wales and New Britain; the extensive province of Canada or Quebec, Nova Scotia, the principal part of which is now called New Brunswick, and the country extending westward to the Pacific ocean, on the continent, with the adjacent islands of Newfoundland, Cape Breton, and St. John.

Q. What part of the northern American continent is possessed by the United States?

A. All the eastern coast from about 31 d. to 45 d. north latitude, and extending westward to the river Mississippi.

Q. How are those States called?

A. The States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts's bay, Rhode island, and Providence plantation, Connecticut: these were formerly called the New England colonies, and to them

P R O B L E M IX.

Q. "If any place, whose latitude is less than 66 1-half degrees, be proposed, and the day of the month, how will you find the hour the sun rises and sets, and the length of the day and night?"

A. The globe must be rectified for the latitude and sun's place; then bringing the sun's place to the eastern part of the horizon, and setting the index to twelve at noon, I turn the globe till the sun's place comes to the western side of the horizon; which being done, the hour from twelve to that where the index points, shews the length of the day; and its complement to twenty-four hours, the length of the night.

P R O B L E M X.

Q. "If the latitude of any place be given, and the day of the month, how do you find the beginning, end, and duration of twilight, and of dark night?"

A. I must rectify the globe for the sun's place, latitude, zenith, and index; then bringing the sun's place 18 degrees below the horizon, by moving the globe westward or eastward until 18 degrees of the quadrant of altitude cuts the point of the ecliptic opposite
I to

to the sun's place, the index shews when twilight begins or ends. And the time when twilight begins, taken from the time of the sun's rising, leaves the duration of twilight; and the time when twilight begins, being doubled, gives the time of dark night.

PROBLEM XI.

Q. What are the three different positions of the Sphere?

A. *A right sphere* is when the Horizon passes through the north and south Poles, and the Equator through the Zenith and Nadir. The inhabitants at the Equator have this position of the sphere.

An oblique sphere is when one of the poles is elevated above the horizon, and the other depressed below it. The Zenith and Nadir then fall between the Equator and the Poles, and the Equator makes an oblique angle with the Horizon. The inhabitants between the Equator and Polar Circles have this position of the sphere.

A parallel sphere is when the Equator coincides with the Horizon; the north and south Poles then are in the Zenith and Nadir. The inhabitants at either of the Poles have this position of the sphere.

See the Plate at the beginning of this Book.

A TABLE

and South America, and separated from the Pacific ocean by a long neck of land, in some parts very narrow, which unites the two continents. They are distinguished by the islands of the great and little Antilles; and the Caribbee islands, of which latter there are the leeward and the windward islands.

Q. By whom are they possessed?

A. By Great Britain, France, Spain, the Seven United Provinces, and Denmark.

Q. What are their chief productions?

A. The sugar cane is cultivated in general; on many of the islands the cotton tree grows to great perfection: also a species of pepper, ginger, and many very fine fruits are raised.

Q. What are the islands belonging to Great Britain?

A. The Bermuda and Bahama islands, which are situated to the north of the great gulf; Jamaica, one of those islands called the great Antilles; Barbuda; Antigua; Dominica; Barbadoes; St. Christopher's; Montserrat; Nevis, and Dominica, among the Caribbee islands to leeward; St. Vincent and Granada among those to windward.

Q. What islands are possessed by France?

A. The eastern part of Hispaniola, or St. Domingo, one of the great Antilles; Guadalope, Marigalante, St. Bartholomew, Deseada, Martinico, St. Lucia, and Tobago, among the leeward and windward Caribbean islands.

Q. What are the islands possessed by Spain?

A. Cuba, the western part of Hispaniola, and Porto Rico, among the Great Antilles; also the island of Trinidad, near the coast of South America.

Q. What are the islands of the Dutch and Danes?

A. St. Eustatia, a Caribbean island, and Curassou, one of the Little Antilles, belong to the Dutch; the Danes have St. Thomas and St. Croix.

LESSON LX.

Sequel of AMERICA.

The SOUTHERN CONTINENT.

Q. WHICH are the southern parts of America?

A. Seven great provinces; namely, Terra Firma, Peru, Amazons country, Brasil, Rio de la Plata, or Paraguay, Chili, and Magellanic lands, or the country of the Patagonians.

Q. How is Terra Firma divided?

A. Into six parts, viz. the audiences of Panama, Santo Fe, and St. Domingo; the country of Paria, Guiana, and Caribbeana; the chief towns are Panama, Porto Bello; Santa Fe, De Bagota, Carthagena, Afacha; with Surinam, which belongs to the Dutch.

Q. What

Q. What is Peru * ?

A. Peru, the richest province of America on the South Sea coast, is divided into three audiences, viz. of Lima, Quito, and La Plata; the chief towns are Lima, capital of all Peru, Quito, Popayan, La Plata, and Potosi.

Q. What is the Amazons † country ?

A. A very large province, not much known, in which are above one hundred and fifty different savage nations: the river Amazon, the greatest in the whole world, runs through that country,

Q. What is Brasil ‡ ?

A. A very large country in the east of America, betwixt the Equator and the tropic of Capricorn: it is subject to the king of Portugal, who draws great riches from thence.

Q. How is Brasil divided ?

A. Into fourteen captainries on the sea coast: the chief towns are St. Salvador, in the bay of All Saints, and capital of Brasil; Olinda or Pernambuco, Para, Maragnan, and St. Vincent.

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Q. What

* It is situated between latitude 1 degree north, and 24 d. 30 m. south, about 1400 miles in length, and 400 broad. — The chief commodities are gold and silver in vast quantities, costly pearls, abundance of cotton, tobacco, cochineal, medicinal drugs, &c.

† The inhabitants are idolaters.

‡ It is situated betwixt lat. 1 and 25 degrees, yet is exceedingly temperate, and the soil fertile; the chief commodities are gold, diamonds, red-wood, sugar, amber, rosin, balm, train oil, &c.

Q. What is Rio de la Plata ?

A. This country, which is larger than Brasil, is also called Paraguay ; it is not much known, yet divided into six provinces, viz. La Plata, Chaco, Uruguay, Paria, Guavia, and Paraguay ; the chief towns are Buenos Ayres, San Salvador, Assumption of La Plata, and Assumption of Uruguay.

Q. What is Chili* ?

A. Chili lies on the coast of the South Sea, to the south of the tropic of Capricorn, and is divided into three provinces, viz. Chili, Imperiale, and Chiquito ; the chief towns are San Jago of Chili, Imperiale, Angol, and Oforno.

Q. Where are the Magellanic lands ?

A. They lie in the most southern parts of South America ; a barren and dreary country, thinly inhabited by a gigantic race of men called Patagonians.

Q. Are there any other lands in this part ?

A. Terra del Fuego, or the Land of Fire, is an island separated from the continent of South America by the straits of Magellan.

To

* Situated between latitude 25 d. 30 m. and 44 d. south, is about 1100 miles long, and 360 broad. The air in summer is more temperate than in Old Spain, but in winter so excessive cold, that great numbers of men and beasts perish. The soil is very fertile, producing most sorts of grain, especially maize and wheat ; as also variety of herbs and fruits ; the vine flourishes here. This country likewise has rich mines of gold and silver.

To the eastward is Staten's and Falkland's islands, near to which a great whale fishery is now carried on.

LESSON LXI.

ARCTIC *and* ANTARCTIC REGIONS.

Q. WHAT are the Arctic lands?

A. Those lands lying intirely or mostly within the Arctic polar circle; they are Spitsbergen, Greenland or Groenland*, Nova Zembla, Baffin's bay in North America, and some parts of Siberia in Asia.

Q. What is known of those countries?

A. Spitsbergen lies to the north of Norway, and east of Greenland: whales are caught on

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both

* Nearest the north pole of any place yet known, first discovered by Sir Hugh Willoughby, in the year 1553. It has neither shrub nor tree; there are large white bears, some six feet high; many deers and foxes; the fish are whales, the largest and best in the world, and fin fish as long, but not above two-thirds the bulk of the whale; both these produce whale-bone and oil. Seals, an amphibious animal, resort here in great numbers. The natives live upon fish, fowl, (chiefly geese) and some small beasts. They clothe themselves in geese skin with the feathers inward in winter, and outward in summer. The fish are chiefly whales, dog-fish, and unicorns, which fight the whales with their horns; and the natives point their darts and arrows with this horn made sharp. Their beasts are foxes, bears, black cattle, rein-deer, and dogs; those deer that are large draw their sleds, the lesser they keep or food.

both coasts. Nova Zembla is parted from Europe by the Straits of Waygatz.

Q. What is known of the Antarctic parts of the globe?

A. They were supposed to contain very extensive countries, but having been explored by Capt. Cook, have been proved to consist of a body of water, the surface of which is ever overspread with ice.

[N. B. Rehearse the six foregoing Lessons; and, if you think fit, spend another week in repeating the most necessary parts of Geography.]

LESSON LXII.

Of the TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

Q. WHAT is an artificial Globe?

A. A round solid body, whose surface is every where equally remote from the centre, and on which the external form of this our habitable world is depicted, and all the parts of the earth and sea are described in their natural form, order, distance, and situation.

Q. Which are the chief points and circles on the terrestrial Globe?

A. The Axis, Poles, Zenith, Nadir, Equator, Meridians, Zodiac, Tropics, Polar Circles, the Horizon, and Azimuth Circles.

Q. Which

Q. Which is the Axis?

A. A straight line passing through the centre, upon which the Globe is supposed to turn.

Q. What are the Poles?

A. The two extreme points of the Axis, diametrically opposite to each other, the one called the north, and the other the south Pole.

Q. What is the Equator?

A. An imaginary circle, that girds the Globe round the middle, between the two Poles, from which it is in every place equidistant, and divides the Globe into two equal parts, called the northern and southern Hemispheres.

Q. What are Meridians?

A. The circles that pass from one Pole to the other, and cut the Equator at right angles.

Q. What are the Tropics?

A. Two circles parallel to the Equator, the one on the north called the Tropic of Cancer, and the other on the south called the Tropic of Capricorn; they are each at the distance of 23 d. 30 m. from the Equator.

Q. Which are the Polar Circles?

A. Two circles at 23 d. 30 m. distant from the north and south Poles, parallel to the Equator, and at the distance of 66 d. 30 m. each from it. The northern circle is called the Arctic, and the southern the Antarctic.

Q. What is the Ecliptic?

A. A great circle dividing the Globe into two equal parts, and cutting the Equator or Equinoctial in two opposite points. It touches each of the Tropics, and makes an angle with the Equator of 23 d. 30 m. It denotes the apparent annual path of the sun.

Q. How is this Circle divided?

A. Into twelve equal parts, of 30 degrees each, called Signs.

Q. What are the names and marks of the twelve signs?

A. 1 ♈ Aries, the Ram. 2 ♉ Taurus, the Bull. 3 ♊ Gemini, the Twins. 4 ♋ Cancer, the Crab. 5 ♌ Leo, the Lion. 6 ♍ Virgo, the Virgin. 7 ♎ Libra, the Balance. 8 ♏ Scorpio, the Scorpion. 9 ♐ Sagittarius, the Archer. 10 ♑ Capricornus, the Goat. 11 ♒ Aquarius, the Waterman. 12 ♓ Pisces, the Fishes. The sun passes through the first three of these during the spring quarter; through the next three during the summer; the next three during autumn; and he is in the latter three during winter.

LESSON LXIII.

Continuation of the TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

Q. WHAT is the Horizon?

A. The circle you see in a clear day, where the sky and water, or earth, seem to meet, is called the visible Horizon; parallel to which, at the earth's semidiameter, is the true and rational Horizon.

Q. Which

Q. Which point is called the Zenith, and which the Nadir?

A. An imaginary point in the Heavens, directly over the head, is called the Zenith, and that under foot the Nadir.

Q. Which are those called the Azimuth circles?

A. The circles imagined to be described round the globe; all meeting in the Zenith and Nadir, as the Meridians do in the Poles, and cutting the Horizon at right angles.

Q. How is the Horizon divided?

A. To determine the winds and the bearings, or positions of places, in respect to each other, mathematicians divide the Horizon into thirty-two equal parts, by lines conceived to proceed from the place where the observer stands; forming angles with each other of the two-and-thirtieth part of 360 degrees equal to 11 d. 15 m.

Q. How are the parts of the Horizon distinguished?

A. That line which extends itself under the Meridian, towards the north Pole, cuts the north point of the Horizon *; that towards the south Pole, the south point; that line which extendeth itself towards the right hand when you face the north, and at right angles with

G 6

the

* At 12 o'clock at noon, the sun being on the south part of the meridian, if you turn your back to it, you will face the north, the east will be on your right hand, and the west on the left.

the Meridian, is the east; and that which extends towards the left hand, the west; and the others have their names compounded of these.

Q. Of what farther use is the Horizon?

A. It shews the rising and setting of the Sun, Moon, and Stars; which are said to rise when they come above the Horizon, and may be seen all the while they are above it; and to set when they go below the Horizon, and become invisible.

LESSON LXIV.

Continuation of the TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

Q. How are the parts of the earth distinguished in regard to heat and cold?

A. Into zones or girdles [from ζώνη, a girdle and περιέω, i. e. encompass] which divide the globe into five parts, namely, two frigid, two temperate, and one torrid zone.

Q. Which is the torrid zone?

A. That space of land and water which is contained between the two tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, i. e. for 23d. 30 m. on each side of the equator, so that the torrid zone is 47 degrees broad.

Q. Which are the temperate zones?

A. Those spaces of the globe comprehended between the tropic and the polar circles, the one north, and the other south, each containing in breadth 43 degrees.

Q. Which are the two frigid zones?

A: All

A. All the space of land and water contained within the north, or arctic, and south, or antarctic polar circles.

Q. What was the opinion of the ancients concerning the zones?

A. That only the two temperate zones were inhabited, and that the two frigid zones, by reason of extreme cold, and the torrid on account of the extreme heat, were not habitable; in both which they were mistaken, for under the torrid zone lie great part of the continents of Africa and America, with many islands, abounding with inhabitants.

Q. What countries lie under the north frigid zone?

A. The most northern parts of America, Asia, and Europe; as Greenland, Nova Zembla, Friesland, the point of Norway, some part of Lapland, Spitsbergen, and a great part of Siberia, all which are inhabited, except Spitsbergen and Nova Zembla, which have, however, many bears, foxes, &c.

Q. What countries lie under the south frigid zone?

A. In a voyage made by Capt. Cook for the purpose of exploring those regions, it was ascertained, that no large extent of land lies in that direction, but vast islands of ice are continually floating there.

Q. What countries lie within the north temperate zone?

A. Almost all Europe, and great part of Asia and America.

Q. What

Q. What countries lie under the south temperate zone ?

A. The farthermost parts of Africa, and great part of South America.

Q. How are the parts of the globe distinguished in respect of the length of days and nights ?

A. Into climates, which are limited by parallels of latitude, drawn at such a distance from each other, as that the longest day at the lesser parallel exceeds that at the next greater parallel by half an hour.

Q. How many climates are there ?

A. There are twenty-four between the equator and each polar circle, which grow narrower as they lie further distant from the equator ; and there are reckoned six climates more from the polar circle to the pole, which increase not by half hours, but by months.

Q. How is the earth divided in respect to the situation of the inhabitants to one another ?

A. 1. Those who live in the same degree of longitude, and in equal latitudes, the one north and the other south of the equator, are called Antœci, they have the hours of day and night the same, but the seasons of the year contrary.

2. Those who live in the same latitude, but in opposite degrees of longitude, are called Pericœci. Their length of days, and seasons of the year are the same, but their days and nights contrary.

3. Those

3. Those who live in equal latitudes, but the one north and the other south, and in opposite degrees of longitude, are called Antipodes. These have their days, nights, and seasons of the year, all contrary to one another.

A TABLE of the CLIMATES.

From the equator to the polar circles.			From the equator to the polar circles.		
	Ends in latitude of	Where the longest day is		Ends in latitude of	Where the longest day is
	Deg. Min.	H. Min.		Deg. Min.	H. Min.
1	8 25	12 30	17	64 6	20 30
2	16 25	13 —	18	64 49	21 —
3	23 50	13 30	19	65 21	21 30
4	30 20	14 —	20	65 47	22 —
5	36 28	14 30	21	66 6	22 30
6	41 22	15 —	22	66 20	23 —
7	45 29	15 30	23	66 28	23 30
8	49 1	16 —	24	66 31	24 —
9	51 58	16 30	From the polar circle to the poles.		
10	54 27	17 —	1	67 30	1
11	56 37	17 30	2	69 30	2
12	58 29	18 —	3	73 20	3
13	59 58	18 30	4	78 20	4
14	61 18	19 —	5	84 —	5
15	62 25	19 30	6	90 —	6
16	63 22	20 —			

Months.

LESSON LXV.

MENSURATION of the GLOBE.

Q. How is the globe measured?

A. By degrees of longitude from east to west, and of latitude from north to south.

Q. How many of these degrees will measure round the globe?

A. The circumference of the globe, and consequently of every great circle thereon, contains 360 deg. A degree is about $69\frac{1}{2}$ English miles.

Q. What is latitude?

A. The distance of a ship or place from the equator, either north or south; for all that space of land and water contained between the equator and north pole, is said to be in north latitude, and that between the equator and the south pole, is said to lie in south latitude.

So that all places that lie at the same distance from, and on the same side of the equator, are said to lie under the same parallel of latitude.

Q. What is the difference of latitude between two given places?

A. An arch of the meridian contained between those two places.

Q. What is longitude?

A. An arch of the equator contained betwixt the first meridian, and the meridian of any proposed place.

Q. What

Q. What is the difference of longitude between two places?

A. An arch of the equator contained between the meridians of those places, which is the same with the angle at the pole, formed by the meridians themselves.

Q. Are the degrees of latitude and longitude every where equal?

A. The degrees of latitude are equal in all places, but the degrees of longitude are so only on the equator; for from the equator to the poles, the degrees of longitude gradually diminish, as in the following Table.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

A TABLE

138 GEOGRAPHY FOR CHILDREN.

A

T A B L E

Shewing how many MILES answer to a Degree of Longitude, at every Degree of LATITUDE.

D.L.	Miles.	D.L.	Miles.	D.L.	Miles.	D.L.	Miles.
1	59.99	23	55.23	45	42.43	67	23.45
2	59.96	24	54.81	46	41.68	68	22.48
3	59.92	25	54.38	47	40.92	69	21.51
4	59.86	26	53.93	48	40.15	70	20.54
5	59.77	27	53.46	49	39.36	71	19.54
6	59.67	28	52.97	50	38.57	72	18.55
7	59.56	29	52.48	51	37.76	73	17.54
8	59.42	30	51.96	52	36.95	74	16.53
9	59.26	31	51.47	53	36.11	75	15.52
10	59.08	32	50.88	54	35.26	76	14.51
11	58.89	33	50.32	55	34.41	77	13.50
12	58.68	34	49.74	56	33.55	78	12.48
13	58.46	35	49.15	57	32.67	79	11.45
14	58.22	36	48.54	58	31.79	80	10.42
15	57.95	37	47.92	59	30.90	81	9.38
16	57.67	38	47.28	60	30.—	82	8.35
17	57.39	39	46.62	61	29.08	83	7.32
18	57.06	40	45.96	62	28.17	84	6.28
19	56.73	41	45.28	63	27.24	85	5.23
20	56.38	42	44.59	64	26.31	86	4.18
21	56.00	43	43.88	65	25.36	87	3.14
22	55.63	44	43.16	66	24.41	88	2. 9
23	55.23	45	42.43	67	23.45	89	1. 5

A T A B L E

LESSON

LESSON LXVI.

Of the TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

P R O B L E M I.

Q. "How do you find the latitude and longitude of any place on the globe?"

A. By turning the globe until the given place be brought to the east side of the brass meridian; then the degree of the meridian over the place shews the latitude, and the degree of the equator cut by the brass meridian shews the degree of longitude.

P R O B L E M II.

Q. "If the latitude and longitude of any place be known, how do you find the place on the globe?"

A. By bringing the given longitude to the brass meridian, and looking for the given latitude on the same meridian, under which is the place sought.

P R O B L E M III.

Q. "How do you find the distance of any two places on the globe?"

A. By laying the quadrant of altitude on both places; or by taking the distance of the two places between the points of a pair of compasses,

compasses, and applying them to the equator ; which being done, the degrees between them on the quadrant in the former case, and those of the equator between the points of the compasses in the latter, will give the number of degrees the proposed places are asunder.

PROBLEM IV.

Q. "How do you find the Antœci, the Perœci, and Antipodes of any given place?"

A. By bringing the given place to the brass meridian, and noting its latitude ; which being done, the same latitude counted towards the contrary pole, under the brass meridian, shews the place of the Antœci.

Keeping the given place still under the meridian, and the hour-index being set to twelve at noon, if the globe be then turned until the index points to twelve at night, the place which is now under the same degree of the meridian that the first given place was, is that of the Perœci, and the Antipodes of the first place are now under the same degree of the meridian that the Antœci were before.

PROBLEM V.

Q. "How do you rectify the globe for the latitude, zenith, and sun's place?"

A. For the latitude, the pole must be elevated above the horizon as many degrees as are equal to the latitude of the place.

2. For

2. For the zenith, the latitude must be reckoned upon the brass meridian, from the equator towards the elevated pole, and there the quadrant of altitude must be screwed.

3. For the sun's place, look on the wooden horizon for the day of the month, against which you will find the sun's place in the ecliptic; bring this to the brazen meridian, and set the index to twelve at noon.

P R O B L E M VI.

Q. "If you have the hour at any given place, how do you find what the hour is at any other place?"

A. After the globe is rectified for the latitude of the given place, the place must be brought to the brass meridian, and the index set to the proposed hour; then turning the globe until the other place proposed be brought to the brass meridian, the index will shew the hour at that place.

N. B. The difference of time between the two places, being reduced into degrees, allowing 15 degrees to an hour, shews the difference of longitude between the two places.

P R O B L E M VII.

Q. "If the day of the month and the hour at any place be given, how do you find the place where the sun is in the zenith at that time?"

A. The sun's place must be brought to the brass meridian, and the degree on the meridian directly over it is the sun's present declination; then the given place being brought to the meridian, and the index placed to the given hour, the globe must be turned until the index points to twelve at noon; which being done, the place on the globe lying under that degree of the meridian, that had been the sun's declination, has the sun at that time in the zenith.

PROBLEM VIII.

Q. "If the day and hour be given, how will you find all those places of the earth where the sun is rising, setting, or culminating; and also where it is day-light, twilight, or dark night?"

A. We find the place where the sun is vertical at the given hour, [by PROB. VII.] and after rectifying for the latitude of that place, bring it to the brass meridian.

Then all those places that are in the west semicircle of the horizon have the sun rising.

Those in the east semicircle have it setting.

Those in the meridian have it culminating, or come on the meridian.

Those places that are above the horizon, but within 18 degrees, have twilight. And

Those lower than 18 degrees, dark night.

PROBLEM

them has lately been added the State of Vermont. Proceeding to the South are the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

Q. What is the form of government by which these States are united ?

A. All these States are united by one legislative body, called a Congress, composed of a house of representatives, a senate, and a president. The representatives and senate are elected by each state; the number of representatives sent is according to the population of the state, some sending only one, and the largest (Virginia) ten; but each state has two members in the senate. The president of the Congress has very extensive powers; he is elected by all the states, and holds his office for four years.

Q. What other European States hold possessions on the continent of North America ?

A. The French, till within the last thirty years, had great possessions there, all of which have been either taken from them in war, or surrendered by treaty; but they still retain a right of fishing in parts of the sea about Newfoundland. The Spanish possessions on this continent have already been enumerated.

Q. What are the original inhabitants who occupy the interior parts of this continent ?

A. They are distinguished by different tribes, of which the Esquimeaux and the

Arathapescow Indians are the most numerous toward the north: there are many tribes dwelling about the great lakes, and others on the banks of the Mississippi, the Illinois, and the Ohio; the Cherokees and Creeks occupy the country on the back of the Carolinas and Georgia.

Q. What is the character of these Indians?

A. They subsist by hunting, and on the spontaneous productions of the earth; are averse to tillage, and despise manufactures and mechanic arts; they are patient of fatigue, hunger and thirst. In making war, they steal upon their enemy by surprise, and carry on all their operations by concealment and craft. Their revenge is never appeased but by blood. They put their prisoners to death by lingering tortures; and bear the most dreadful agonies without uttering a groan. Since they have had intercourse with Europeans they are much degenerated, and their numbers are lessening very fast.

LESSON LIX.

Continuation of AMERICA.

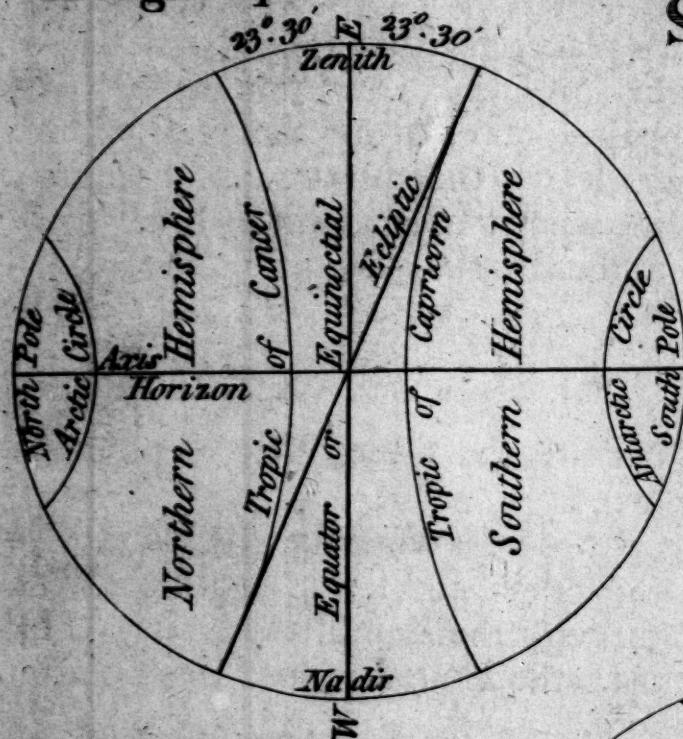
The WEST INDIES.

Q. WHAT are the Islands of the West Indies?

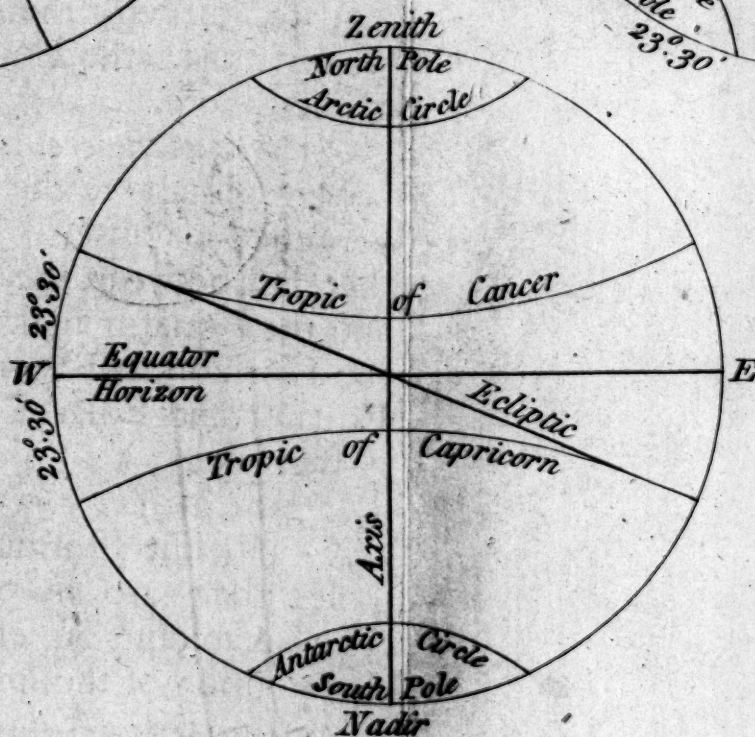
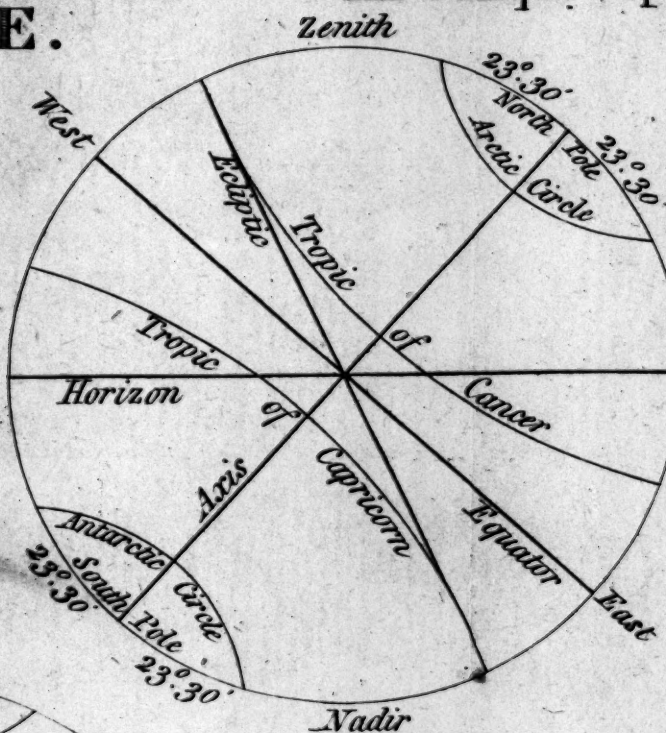
A. They are dispersed in a vast gulf, which is formed between the continents of North
and

The Three different POSITIONS of the SPHERE.

A Right Sphere.



An Oblique Sphere.



A Parallel Sphere.

A
T A B L E
OF THE
SITUATION, LATITUDE,
AND
LONGITUDE,

Of the most remarkable PLACES mentioned
in this WORK.

The USE of the following TABLE.

In the first column are the names of the places in an alphabetical order, and these names are always followed by one or two more in the same line. Where there is but one name following that of the place, it signifies the kingdom or part of the world in which it is situated; as Lisbon, Portugal, i. e. Lisbon is in Portugal: But where there are two names following that of the place, the first is the province or division, and the second the kingdom or part of the world; as Hall, Suabia, Germany, i. e. Hall is in Suabia, one of the circles of the German empire, and so in other places.

H

A T A B L E, &c.

	Latitude	Longitude
A BO, Finland, Sweden	60 27 N	22 18 E
Aix Provence, France	43 31 N	5 31 E
Aleppo, Syria, Asia	35 45 N	37 25 E
Alexandria, Egypt, Africa	31 11 N	30 21 E
Algiers, Barbary, Africa	36 49 N	2 17 E
Alicant, Valentia, Spain	37 45 N	0 16 E
Amsterdam, Holland	52 22 N	4 49 E
Antwerp, Brabant	51 13 N	4 27 E
Archangel, Russia	64 34 N	38 59 E
Asfracan, near the Caspian-sea, }	46 00 N	51 00 E
Moscovy }		
Athens, Greece	38 5 N	23 57 E
Avignon, Provence, France	43 57 N	4 53 E
Augsburg, Suabia, Germany	45 57 N	10 45 E

B

Babylon, Chaldea	33 00 N	42 16 E
Bahus, Norway	58 14 N	13 4 E
Barbadoes, West-Indies	13 10 N	58 42 W
Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain	41 36 N	2 11 E
Basil, Switzerland	47 35 N	7 29 E
Batavia, Java, East-Indies	6 10 S	106 51 E
Bayonne, Gascony, France	43 29 N	1 30 W
Belgrade, Servia	45 0 N	21 20 E
Benevento, Spain	41 55 N	5 10 W
Bencoolen, Sumatra, India	3 49 S	102 00 E
Bergen, Norway	60 0 N	5 25 E
Berlin, Prussia, Up. Saxony, Germany	52 32 N	13 27 E
Bilboa, Biscay, Spain	43 26 N	3 18 W
Blois, Orleanois, France	47 30 N	1 20 E
Bologne, Picardy, France	50 43 N	1 37 E
Boston, New England	42 25 N	50 37 W
Bourdeaux, Guienne, France	44 50 N	0 35 W
Bologna, Modena, Italy	44 29 N	11 21 E
Brandenburg, Up. Saxony, Ger.	52 10 N	12 30 E
Brest, Bretagne, France	48 23 N	4 31 W
Bridgetown, Barbadoes	13 5 N	58 35 W

Breda,

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES. 147

	Latitude	Longitude
Breda, Brabant, Netherlands	51 40 N	4 40 E
Bremen, Westphalia, Germany	53 25 N	8 20 E
Breslaw, Silesia, Germany	51 3 N	17 9 E
Bristol, England	51 33 N	2 40 W
Brill, Holland	51 55 N	6 15 E
Brunswick, Germany	52 30 N	10 30 E
Bruges, Flanders	51 16 N	3 5 E
Brussels, Flanders	50 51 N	4 22 E
Buda, Lower Hungary	47 40 N	19 20 E

C

Cadiz, Andalusia, Spain	36 31 N	6 11 W
Caen, Normandy, France	49 11 N	0 22 W
Cairo, Egypt, Africa	30 2 N	31 18 E
Calais, France	50 57 N	1 51 E
Cambray, France	50 10 N	3 14 E
Candia, in Candia Island	35 18 N	25 23 E
Cape of Good Hope	34 29 S	18 28 E
Carthagená, Murcia, Spain	37 37 N	1 3 W
Carthage, Barbary, Africa	36 30 N	9 0 E
Ceuta, Africa	35 4 N	6 30 W
Cambray, Savoy, Italy	45 38 N	6 0 E
Christiana, Norway	56 35 N	14 36 E
Cleves, Westphalia, Germany	51 40 N	6 10 E
Coblentz, Lower Rhine, Germany	50 0 N	2 35 E
Cologne, Germany	50 55 N	7 10 E
Constance, Suabia, Germany	47 37 N	9 12 E
Constantinople, Romania, Turkey	41 1 N	28 58 E
Copenhagen, Zealand, Denmark	55 40 N	12 40 E
Corinth, Morea, Turkey	37 30 N	23 — E
Cracow, Poland	50 10 N	19 55 E
Cremona, Milan, Italy	45 10 N	10 32 E
Cyprus Island, Levant	35 0 N	34 0 E

D

Dantzic, Poland	54 22 N	18 38 E
Darmstadt, Upper Rhine, Germany	49 30 N	9 15 E
Delft, Holland	52 6 N	4 5 E

148 GEOGRAPHY FOR CHILDREN.

	Latitude		Longitude	
Deux-Ponts, Upper Rhine, Germ.	47	19 N	4	57 E
Dijon, Burgundy, France	47	19 N	5	7 E
Dort, Low Countries, Holland	51	45 N	4	30 E
Doway, Flanders	50	12 N	3	30 E
Dresden, Saxony, Germany	51	0 N	13	36 E
Drontheim, Norway	63	0 N	10	15 E
Dunkirk, France	51	2 N	2	27 E
Duffeldorp, Westphalia, Germany	51	0 N	7	5 E

E

Edinburgh, Scotland	55	58 N	3	7 W
Embsen, Westphalia, Germany	53	25 N	7	10 E
Eustachia town, West Indies	17	29 N	63	05 W

F

Falmouth, England	50	8 N	5	0 W
Ferro Isle (town), Canaries	27	47 N	17	40 W
Fez, Barbary, Africa	33	30 N	6	00 W
Finale, Genoa, Italy	44	10 N	8	25 E
Florence, St. Tuscany, Italy	43	46 N	11	7 E
Frankfort on the Oder, Germany	52	28 N	14	35 E
Frankfort on the Main, Germany	49	55 N	8	40 E
Funchal, Madeira Isle	32	37 N	17	1 W

G

Gallipoli, Romania, Turkey	40	55 N	28	20 E
Gelders, Guelderland	51	15 N	6	24 E
Geneva, Savoy, Italy	46	12 N	6	5 E
Genoa, Italy	44	25 N	8	30 E
Ghent, Flanders	51	3 N	3	48 E
Gibraltar, Andalusia, Spain	36	5 N	5	17 W
Glasgow, Scotland	55	15 N	4	10 W
Goa, East-Indies	15	31 N	73	50 E
Gottenburg, Sweden	57	42 N	11	43 E
Granada, Granada, Spain	36	20 N	2	45 E
Gratz, Austria, Germany	47	4 N	15	29 E
Gravelines, Flanders	50	59 N	2	2 E
Grenoble, Dauphine, France	45	11 N	5	48 E
Groeninghen, Holland	53	5 N	5	43 E
			Hague,	

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES. 149

	Latitude			Longitude		
H						
Hague, Holland	52	4	N	4	22	E
Hall, Suabia, Germany	49	6	N	10	20	E
Hamburg, Holstein, Germany	53	34	N	9	55	E
Hanover, Saxony, Germany	52	32	N	9	35	E
Havannah, Cuba, West-Indies	23	11	N	82	13	W
Havre-de-grace, France	49	29	N	00	10	E
Haerlem, Holland	52	20	N	4	10	E
Helena St. Atlantic Ocean	15	55	S	5	44	W
Hiedelburgh, Lower Rhine, Germ.	49	12	N	8	45	E
Helmstadt, Saxony, Germany	51	52	N	12	10	E
Hildesheim, Westphalia, Germany	51	45	N	10	15	E

J			
James Town, Virginia, N. America	37	0 W	75 10 E
Jerusalem, Palestine, Asia	31	55 N	35 25 E
Ingolstadt, Bavaria, Germany	48	45 N	11 27 E
Innsbruck, Austria, Germany	47	40 N	14 45 E
John's St. Newfoundland	47	32 N	52 21 W
Ispahan, Ancient Parthia, Persia	32	25 N	52 55 E

K			
Kaffa, Crim-Tartary, Turkey	46	0 N	36 50 E
Kaminiac, Podolia, Poland	49	20 N	24 35 E
Kiow, Ukrain, Poland	50	30 N	31 12 E
Koninsberg, Regal Prussia, Poland	54	43 N	21 35 E

L			
Landsberg, Poland	52	55 N	15 25 E
Landau, Suabia, Germany	48	50 N	8 10 E
Laodicea, Natolia, Asia	38	10 N	29 30 E
Leeds, England	53	48 N	1 29 W
Leghorn, Tuscany, Italy	43	40 N	11 10 E
Leipsic, Germany	51	19 N	12 25 E
Leon, Leon, Spain	42	34 N	5 0 E
Lewarden, W. Friesland, Holland	53	0 N	6 30 E
Leyden, Holland	52	10 N	4 32 E
Liege, Netherlands	50	37 N	5 40 E

H 3

Lina,

150 GEOGRAPHY FOR CHILDREN.

	Latitude	Longitude
Lima, Peru, South-America	12 1 S	76 44 W
Lille, Flanders	50 37 N	3 9 E
Lisbon, Portugal	38 42 N	9 4 W
Lizard Point, England	49 57 N	5 10 W
London, metropolis of England	51 31 N	1st Merid.
Louvain, Netherlands	50 53 N	4 49 E
Lubec, Holstein, Denmark	54 — N	11 40 E
Lucca, Tuscany, Italy	43 50 N	11 0 E
St. Lucia Isle, West Indies	13 24 N	60 46 W
Luxemburg, Saxony, Germany	53 10 N	10 40 E
Luxembourg, Netherlands	49 37 N	6 16 E
Lions, Lionois, France	45 45 N	4 54 E

M

Madagascar, Africa	10 29 S	45 55 W
Madeira (Funchial), Canaries	32 27 N	17 1 W
Madras, East-Indies	13 4 N	80 33 E
Madrid, New Castile, Spain	40 25 N	3 20 E
Magdeburgh, Saxony, Germany	51 45 N	12 30 E
Majorca, in the Mediterranean	39 35 N	2 34 E
Malaga, Grenada, Spain	36 0 N	3 56 W
Malacca, in the East Indies	2 12 N	102 10 E
Maloës, (St.) Bretagne, France	48 38 N	1 57 W
Malta Island, Mediterranean	35 54 N	14 33 E
Mantua, Italy	45 20 N	10 47 E
Marseilles, Provence, France	43 17 N	5 27 E
Mauritius, Indian Ocean	20 9 N	57 34 E
Medina, Sidonia, Andalusia, Spain	25 00 N	39 53 E
Mentz, or Mayence, Germany	49 44 N	8 15 E
Merida, Estremadura, Spain	38 30 N	5 10 E
Messina, Sicily	38 30 N	15 40 E
Mexico, North-America	19 54 N	100 0 W
Milan, Italy	45 28 N	9 15 E
Minorca island, Mediterranean	39 10 N	4 0 E
Mittau, Courland	56 25 N	25 0 E
Modena, Italy	44 34 N	11 17 E
Montpelier, Languedoc, France	43 36 N	3 57 E
Mons, Netherlands	50 20 N	3 46 E

Moscow,

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES. 151

	Latitude	Longitude
Moscow, capital of Moscovy	55 45 N	37 50 E
Munster, Westphalia, Germany	52 00 N	7 10 E
Murcia, Spain	37 20 N	0 40 W

N

Namur, Flanders	50 28 N	4 49 E
Nancy, Lorrain, France	48 41 N	6 16 E
Nantz, Bretagne, France	47 13 N	1 28 W
Nankin, or Nanquin, China	32 0 N	118 30 E
Naples, Italy	40 50 N	14 18 E
Napoli di Romania	37 30 N	22 30 E
Nassau, Upper Rhine, Germany	50 0 N	8 0 E
Nice, Piedmont, Italy	43 41 N	7 22 E
Nismes, Languedoc, France	43 50 N	4 26 E
Novogorod, Welliki, Russia	58 10 N	34 10 E
Nuremberg, Franconia, Germany	49 27 N	11 12 E

O

Oleron, Gascony, France	46 2 N	1 20 W
Omers, (St.) France	50 44 N	2 19 E
Onspack, or Anspach, Franconia, } Germany	48 50 N	10 32 E
Orange, Provence, France	44 10 N	4 45 E
Oran, Barbary, Africa	36 30 N	0 5 E
Orbitello, Tuscany, Italy	42 15 N	11 56 E
Osnaburgh, Westphalia, Germany	52 10 N	8 20 E
Oudenard, Flanders	50 46 N	3 20 E

P

Padua, Italy	45 22 N	12 00 E
Palermo, Sicily	38 30 N	13 43 E
Panama, America	8 47 N	80 16 W
Paris, France	48 50 N	2 25 E
Parma, Italy	44 45 N	10 51 E
Passaw, Bavaria, Germany	41 20 N	14 18 E
Pekin, China	39 54 N	116 29 E
Peter Waradin, Sclavonia	45 0 N	17 40 E
Petersburgh, Russia	59 56 N	30 24 E

Philadelphia,

152 GEOGRAPHY FOR CHILDREN.

	Latitude	Longitude
Philadelphia, America	39 56 N	75 18 W
Pisa, Tuscany, Italy	43 43 N	10 17 E
Placentia, Parma, Italy	44 50 N	10 15 E
Poitiers, Orleannois, France	46 30 N	0 20 E
Porto, or Oporto, Portugal	41 10 N	8 22 W
Port-Royal, Jamaica	18 0 N	76 45 W
Prague, Bohemia, Germany	50 4 N	14 50 E
Freiburg, Hungary	48 20 N	17 30 W

Quebec, Canada	46 55 N	69 48 W
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Ratisbon, Bavaria, Germany	48 56 N	12 5 E
Ravenna, Italy	44 25 N	12 30 E
Rennes, Bretagne, France	48 6 N	1 36 W
Rheims, Champagne, France	49 14 N	4 7 E
Rhodes Island, Archipelago	35 30 N	9 15 E
Riga, Livonia	56 55 N	24 0 E
Rochel, Orleannois, France	46 9 N	1 4 W
Rome, Italy	41 53 N	12 34 E
Rotterdam, Holland	51 56 N	4 33 E
Rouen, or Roan, Normandy, Fr.	49 26 N	1 00 W

Saltsburgh, Bavaria, Germany	47 20 N	13 26 E
Salamanca, Leon, Spain	40 45 N	4 50 E
Salerno, Naples, Italy	41 8 N	15 42 E
Salee, Africa	22 25 N	7 55 E
Saragosa, Arragon, Spain	41 20 N	0 14 W
Sardis, Natolia, Asia	38 10 N	29 5 E
Scanderoon, see Alexandria.		
Schaffhausen, Switzerland, Germ.	47 28 N	8 45 E
Seville, Andalusia, Spain	37 15 N	6 5 W
Siam, East Indies	14 18 N	100 55 E
Sienna, Tuscany, Italy	43 12 N	11 36 E
Sleswick, Denmark	55 57 N	0 40 E
Smyrna, Natolia, Asia	38 28 N	27 24 E

Soissons,

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES. 153

	Latitude	Longitude
Soissons, France	49 22 N	3 24 E
Spires, Upper Rhine, Germany	49 0 N	8 10 E
Spoletto, Italy	32 28 N	13 38 E
Stockholm, Sweden	59 20 N	18 8 E
Straßburgh, Alsace, France	48 35 N	7 52 E
Sultzbach, Bavaria, Germany	49 10 N	11 45 E
Syracuse, Sicily	36 58 N	15 5 E

T

Tangier, Barbary, Africa	35 45 N	6 0 W
Tarragon, Catalonia, Spain	40 55 N	1 20 E
Teneriffe (Peak) Canaries	28 12 N	16 24 W
Temeswaer, Hungary	44 30 N	18 40 E
Tetuan, Fez, Africa	35 40 N	5 18 W
Tholouse, or Tolouse, Languedoc, } France	43 15 N	1 45 E
Thorn, Poland	52 56 N	19 — W
Tirol, Austria, Germany	46 15 N	10 50 E
Toledo, New Castile, Spain	39 50 N	3 15 E
Toulon, Provence, France	43 7 N	6 1 E
Tournay, Flanders	50 35 N	3 28 E
Trent, Austria, Germany	46 5 N	11 2 E
Trevigno, Italy	45 45 N	12 40 E
Treves, or Triers, Lower Rhine, } Germany	49 30 N	6 42 E
Tripoli, Barbary, Africa	32 53 N	13 10 E
Tunis, Barbary, Africa	36 47 N	10 — E
Turin, Piedmont, Italy	45 5 N	7 45 E

V

Valentia, Valentia, Spain	39 15 N	0 16 E
Vendosme, Orleanois, France	47 45 N	1 6 E
Vercelli, Piedmont, Italy	45 35 N	8 25 E
Verona, Venice, Italy	45 26 N	11 23 E
Vienna, Austria, Germany	48 12 N	16 27 E
Vienne, Dauphiné, France	45 26 N	6 42 E
Ulm, Suabia, Germany	47 55 N	10 8 E
Upsal, Sweden	59 51 N	17 47 E

Urbino,

154 GEOGRAPHY FOR CHILDREN.

	Latitude	Longitude
Urbino, Italy	43 44 N	13 15 E
Utrecht, Holland	52 7 N	5 0 E

W

Warsaw, Poland	52 14 N	21 5 E
Warhuys, Norway	71 8 N	22 0 E
Weimer, Saxony, Germany	50 42 N	7 8 E
Wesel, Westphalia, Germany	51 32 N	6 30 E
Wittenburgh, Saxony, Germany	51 49 N	12 46 E
Wormes, Germany	49 38 N	8 5 E
Wurtsburg, or Wirtzburg, Franconia, Germany	49 46 N	10 18 E

Y

York (New), North America	40 34 N	74 4 W
Yvica Island, Mediterranean	33 40 N	1 10 E

Z

Zara, Dalmatia, Turkey	44 0 N	13 55 E
Zell, Lunenburg, Germany	52 30 N	10 26 E
Zurich, Switzerland, Germany	47 15 N	8 20 E
Zutphen, Guelderland, Holland	52 4 N	6 6 E

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